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POLISH MINISTER ADDRESSES ILO CONFERENCE

LD042118 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Geneva, 4 Jun, TASS--General debates have started at the 67th session of the general conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO), currently under way here, on questions of the activities and tasks of the organization which groups about 150 members. Addressing today's session, Polish Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Questions Janusz Obodowski pointed out that the conference is taking place in a complicated international situation. He said that supporting political detente complemented by detente in the military sphere, Poland together with its allies proposed that a conference on military detente and disarmament be held in Warsaw. "We support the new peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union since they strenghten the chances to put an end to the arms race and begin a constructive international dialogue." The Polish representative said that in order to show to the world the importance of the problem of disarmament it would be advisable to consider the possibility of studying by the International Labour Organization of the social consequences of the renunciation of armaments. This would be the ILO's tangible contribution to the policy of cooperation and detente in the world.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO SYMPOSIUM ON CHEMICAL FIBER

LD041253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 1

[Brezhnev message to chemical fibers symposium]

[Text] To the participants in the international symposium on chemical fibers

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, the Soviet people and myself I warmly greet the participants and guests of the international symposium on chemical fibers.

The successes of material production and many spheres of science and technology and space research which we are witnessing became possible to a considerable extent thanks to the intensive development of the chemical industry, including an important sector of this industry like the production of chemical fibers. New types of chemical fibers created by the chemists of many countries make it possible to save natural resources and create articles with unique properties. Without them it is impossible now to imagine modern production or people's daily life and well-being. The 26th CPSU Congress outlined an extensive program for further improving the Soviet people's living standard. A large part in implementing this program is assigned to the chemical industry, including the chemical fibers industry.

Large-scale modern enterprises producing all types of chemical fibers and yarns known in world practice have already been created in the USSR on the basis of the developments of our own scientists who are cooperating extensively and fruitfully with their colleagues from the CEMA countries and scientists from other countries. Our scientific centers are carrying out research in the sphere of the further improvement of existing manufacturing processes for obtaining chemical fibers, the development of new manufacturing methods, and the creation of fibers with a whole range of new properties for various sectors of the national economy. The Soviet Union, attaching important significance to the development of modern chemical production facilities and the role of the chemical industry in accelerating scientific and technical progress, advocates the even greater expansion and intensification of cooperation among the chemical scientists of the entire world. Constant contacts and the broad exchange of ideas and achievements in this sphere between the scientists of different countries are promoting the solution of many of man's urgent problems at this time.

I express the conviction that the work of your symposium and the creative discussion of scientific problems will promote the development of the science of chemical fibers, further progress in this important production sector, the intensification of scientific and technical ties between different states for the sake of achieving full mutual understanding among the peoples in their struggle for lasting peace and social progress.

I wish all participants in the symposium frutifulwork and new successes in resoving the tasks facing you.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

U.S. MILITARIZATION, FOREIGN POLICY SCORED

LD041205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article: "The Clouds Can Be Dispersed"]

[Text] Some 800,000 people have signed the Krefeld appeal in the FRG, which demands the prevention of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in the country. More than 60 local councils in Britain have responded with approval to the Manchester City Council's appeal in favor of nuclear disarmament. The idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is being actively discussed in Norway and the other Scandinavian countries. Numerous public opinion polls in the Netherlands and Belgium show that most people there are opposed to American nuclear weapons.

Much that is happening in West European countries today indicates the broad public's growing concern at the present Washington administration's provocative militarist course, with its emphasis on confrontation with the Soviet Union, building up arms and preparing interventionist acts in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The fog of misinformation about the state of affairs which is being created by official American propaganda is powerless to conceal the facts, which expose the reckless game with the destinies of peace which Washington has launched. Many bourgeois figures in Western Europe, not to mention broad strata of the public, are aware that Washington's continuation of its present course could lead to the emergence of situations in the Persian Gulf, the Near East and other regions where the U.S. allies will find themselves harnessed to the Pentagon's chariot and carried away by their masters down the slippery slope of foreign adventures.

The outlines of the present American strategy and tactics are emerging with a clarity which is sinister for the U.S. partners. While foisting on them still more risky nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries, at the same time Washington is making increasingly unceremonious demands for its allies to participate directly in the buildup and utilization of military forces outside NATO's sphere of operation. The recent NATO Council session in Rome took place under the sign of such demands. The communique adopted gives the Pentagon the opportunity to step up the pressure in this direction. As a result the sparks from a fire lit by the U.S. military somewhere in Asia, Africa or Latin America could soon leap to central Europe, transformed by those same atom maniacs across the ocean into a powder keg filled to capacity with weapons of mass destruction.

The use of modern means of waging war would jeopardize the existence of many peoples and, indeed, of the whole of modern civilization.

This terrible truth has been stated by our party and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally in order to call again and again on all interested governments to make honest, bold efforts for the sake of cooperation with a view to eliminating the unprecedented threat which hangs over mankind.

The ambiguities and hide-and-seek which certain U.S. figures are so fond of indulging in at present--figures who are objectively invested with high responsibility, but who are subjectively guided by calculations and designs of the most dubious, dangerous nature--are particularly unacceptable on this question.

It is rare for a speech by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger to omit statements intended to instill the idea of the "correctness" of the use of force by the United States outside its borders. It is curious that his predecessor H. Brown, on the eve of his resignation at the beginning of this year, publicly admitted that during the period 1977-80 the Carter administration gave thought on more than one occasion to the use of armed force in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It did not go that far. They stopped in time. But the present Pentagon chief is calling even more zealously for such a course of action. "We (that is, the United States) must be ready," he stated in Chicago on 5 May, "to wage a nonnuclear war, which could spread to many regions of the globe if local aggression cannot be contained...."

The present leader of the U.S. Department of Defense has only been in office for a short time, but even he must know who has entertained and is entertaining the doctrines of "local wars," who has repeatedly unleashed such wars, using refined means of destruction. Many regions of Indochina still bear the marks of such piracy, many families there lost relatives, killed by American napalm, bombs, shells and poison gases.

Weinberger's references to "aggression" will fool nobody, the more so since he combines them with quite overt saber-rattling, talking about the possibility of "nonnuclear war" in many regions of our world--and, by all appearances, relishing that prospect.

The authors of such speeches are possessed by nostalgia for the times when by virtue of its dominant position in the capitalist world the United States considered it possible to lay claim to the role of hegemon, dictating its will to other countries. Such claims were never built on firm ground, and in our time they are particularly transparent. But that does not make these designs any less dangerous. On the contrary--adventurism, as is well known from the lessons of history, is capable of drawing the entire globe into the abyss of destructive war.

The phrases about "restoring America's greatness" and "increasing its prestige" which are currently ringing out from official platforms in the United States are a blasphemy against commonsense. "Greatness" measured in destructive megatons! "Prestige" which makes the American masses tremble at the sight of the ax falling on the civilian items in the American budget!

The initiators of this line would like to assure us that they, so they say, have no other way out than arming and rearming. They nod toward the Soviet Union, trying to make Americans and West Europeans believe that our country is only waiting for the right moment to move its tanks toward the channel, seize the Persian Gulf oilfields and subjugate the world. But life is not a Hollywood movie scenario. And those who are so insistently shown these horrors by Washington are not so naive or so unaccustomed to thinking for themselves as to swallow such "scenarios."

However hard the authors of such scenarios may try to hush up our country's peace initiative, the truth finds a way through the dense barriers of silence and the thick curtain of lies. Moreover, proceeding on the basis of their own countries' quite specific national interests, many West European politicians are displaying an interest in businesslike discussion of these Soviet initiatives. As for official Washington, there even the word "dialogue" is now frequently seen as a dirty word. The United States is trying to persuade its partners that there is plenty of time, that there is no need to hurry over the talks and, moreover, that it is even possible to tear up agreements already signed and renounce commitments already adopted by the U.S. Government. This is passed off as "realism" in politics.

Certain West European governments are afraid to tell their Washington partner what they really think, fearing to cause irritation across the ocean. But increasingly broad public strata are raising their voices.

Peace is not a gift given automatically. Peace is threatened--seriously threatened. It is necessary to fight for peace. After all, the threat of war is not some spontaneous concurrence of circumstances either, it is the consequence of certain actions and deliberate steps by circles whose identity is no secret.

In NATO's propaganda centers desperate efforts are being made to cast aspersions on the movement of peace supporters. It is highly characteristic that no attacks of this kind reduce the pitch of antiwar actions. On the contrary.

It is also noteworthy that, deep in the militarized Western economy, processes are arising which are making even those West European ruling figures who are most loyal to Washington think about the consequences of that course for the economy and finances which are already overstrained under the conditions of economic shocks. Life itself indicates the reasonable nature of our country's repeated proposals on an agreed reduction in the major states' military budgets.

It is necessary to dwell particularly on a question which is currently being discussed with animation by various currents among peace supporters in the West--namely, the question of unilateral initiatives and actions in favor of real disarmament, first and foremost nuclear disarmament. NATO's propaganda services assert that these would leave the West all but defenseless in the face of the USSR. This kind of malicious propaganda conceals from the public the fact that our country has several times throughout the postwar period taken certain unilateral steps in order to stimulate a broader, multilateral process leading to real disarmament. The point was that as a rule the West did not reciprocate these actions by the USSR. Therefore, if the supporters of peace in the West succeed in influencing the position of the governments concerned and rousing them to a concrete response to the Soviet peace initiatives, all peoples and all states will benefit. As for the Soviet Union, it will not hold matters up.

"We do not lay claim to a monopoly on strengthening peace. We are in favor of large-scale dialogue, and any constructive idea will always meet with understanding from our side," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, speaking in Kiev.

The pursuit of "greatness" based on arms stockpiles and for the sake of achieving military superiority over our country has been and will remain the pursuit of a highly dangerous mirage. If this has not yet been brought home to certain members of the present Washington administration, life, as always, will be the best teacher. From the platform of the celebration meeting in Tbilisi it was again said in the most authoritative fashion that if necessary we will find impressive means of protecting our vital interests.

How will matters proceed? The near future will show. In any case, Soviet people have been and remain optimists believing in the possibility of dispersing the dense clouds of war. This faith does not arise from wishful thinking. Much experience has been accumulated in successful struggle for the vital interests of peace. In the postwar period mankind has passed through many dangerous crises and overcome them and has achieved many positive shifts in the international arena.

It is very important to prevent the emergence of crisis, conflict situations and the unleashing of new "local wars," but this is still not enough to ensure that the peoples can taste to the full the fruits of lasting peace. Our party, the Soviet state and our people are for a peace where arms levels become ever lower, releasing resources for civilian needs, while the scale and quality of international cooperation in all spheres are growing and improving. Such a peace is not a wild dream. Its outlines can be traced in much that was done in the seventies and which is valued by many governments, including those of West European countries. There are concrete Soviet proposals on this score, which embrace the most varied sectors of present-day international relations, and our country is ready at any time to sit down at the conference table to discuss them in a businesslike way, ready to listen to and examine any counterinitiatives and proposals from the Western side. What could be more realistic or reasonable than this approach. Relying on the Soviet state's mighty potential and on the joint efforts of all peace-loving forces, our party and the Soviet Government are continuing the difficult but dynamic struggle for the sake, above all, of preventing the disaster of war and in order to promote the cause of creating the foundations of reliable peace in a normalized situation and to achieve the transition to real disarmament. Much has been done; still more lies ahead.

AFL-CIO INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS HIT

LD042158 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program; commentary by Aleksandr Danilov]

[Text] Following Western propaganda, some Solidarity activists express doubt about interference in Polish internal affairs carried out with the help of various organizations of capitalist countries.

Our commentator Aleksandr Danilov writes that one of the latest examples of this fact was a press conference in Washington, organized by Solidarity representatives taking part in the 25th congress of the International Metalworkers Federation. Replying to questions, the representative of the Krakow branch of Solidarity said claims about the interference of the U.S. trade union center AFL-CIO in Polish affairs are supposedly only the opinion of the Soviet press. But, as a matter of fact, it is well known that, among others, the AFL-CIO sent to Poland printing equipment and copying machines worth about $250,000. This souvenir was destined for the activists of clearly concretized political ambitions. The American equipment found its way into the hands of Solidarity extremists and openly anti-socialist forces, which unleashed a veritable war of leaflets against the rightful Polish authorities. It is also known why such help was given.

This was explained by Lane Kirkland at a press conference in San Francisco. He said Solidarity should be helped because it holds the principles which--as he expressed it--cannot be in accord with socialist society.

For a time, attempts were made to conceal the help given by the AFL-CIO; in particular, former U.S. Ambassador in Warsaw William Schaufele stuck to this point. Why? Because the ties between American trade union leaders and the spying department of the CIA are well known. They were confirmed in a documentary fashion and can give rise to suspicion only among people who, for some reasons, do not wish to know about their existence. It is worth adding that these ties were revealed by the bourgeois press itself.

The contacts between the CIA and the AFL-CIO were also mentioned by high-ranking American officials. Thus, former Deputy Secretary of State Nicolas Katzenbach, for instance, declared that the CIA infiltrated trade unions on the basis of recommendations from the National Security Council. Former CIA Director William Colby stated that the choice of the AFL-CIO as a tool of the spying department in the worker movement did not arouse the slightest doubt, and was dictated by the anti-communist attitudes of that trade union organization's leaders.

When the representative of Solidarity at the Washington press conference reduced the problem of American trade union interference in Polish affairs to the level of Soviet propaganda it was, as everything shows, unconvincing. U.S. representative in the International Metalworkers Federation (Rephan) came to his aid: American trade unions, he said, were helping working people in many countries, for example in Chile, and the Soviet Union always accused us of interference in internal affairs.

On the subject of Chile: We should maybe mention here one very grim operation carried out there by the CIA together with the AFL-CIO; the overthrow of the National Unity Government. Nine thousand trade union saboteurs had been trained before the fascist rebellion at the so-called American Institute of Free Trade Unions, founded by the AFL-CIO and financed by the American CIA. The fall of the Salvador Allende government was preceded by a mass strike organized by those people.

In conclusion, let us add that the international activity of the AFL-CIO is financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, United Brands, the former United Fruit, the ITT and other American monopolies.

Let us also (?recall) that the American trade union center also established a fund of $650,000 which was passed to Hungarian counterrevolutionaries on the eve of the 1956 events.

SOMALI PRESIDENT'S TALKS WITH WEINBERGER REPORTED

LD041603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Audience at the Pentagon"]

[Text] Washington, 30 May--Somali President S. Barre who is visiting Washington has had a meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. According to a Pentagon spokesman, at the meeting there was a discussion on questions of U.S. strategy in the Indian Ocean and the southwest Asian region and of bilateral relations.

According to press reports, the audience with the military department chief is a continuation of Barre's contacts with Pentagon and CIA leaders within the framework of the agreement signed last year under which the United States acquired access to air and naval bases in Somalia. In exchange the Mogadishu authorities have been supplied on preferential terms with large consignments of weapons to the sum of $40 million.

During the present visit specific details of the stepping up of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean region are also being examined, particularly the creation of bridgeheads on Somali territory for the deployment of the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force, intended for interference in the affairs of the region's sovereign states.

U.S. 'ARBITRARINESS' IN POLOVCHAK CASE RAPPED

LD042112 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Jun, TASS--Lawlessness, raised to official level, is continuing in Chicago vis-a-vis a family of Soviet citizens, the Polovchaks, whom the U.S. authorities are trying to deprive of parental rights and prevent from returning home. A court ruling on the self-evident question--the return of their abducted child--has again been adjourned. The 13-year-old son of the Polovchaks, Vladimir, was given "political asylum" with knowledge and sanction of the U.S. State Department. The eldest daughter, Natalya, was also taken away from her parents.

The opinion of the sides was heard at a session of the court of appeal in Cook district, Illinois, after numerous delays while it is perfectly clear that a minor child can belong only to his parents and no one else.

The Polovchaks' lawyer R. Mandel stressed the inviolability and sanctity of the family at the session of the court of appeal. He pointed out that the seizure of their child runs counter to American laws. According to Mandel, the court farce around the question of parental rights of the Polovchaks is of an obviously political nature.

It is absolutely clear that certain circles in the United States, the top leaders of which prattle about the "need to combat international terrorism", do not intend to stop this terror as regards the family of the Soviet citizens. The decision of the court now has been postponed to "mid-summer", but can one guarantee that an end will be put then to the farce which has been going on for almost one year?

There are no such guarantees, Chicago's lawyers point out. The glaring arbitrariness of the U.S. authorities as regards the Soviet family is continuing.

SUB COMMANDER'S REPRIMAND 'ADMISSION OF GUILT'

LD041633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by A. Kapralov: "Reprimanded..."]

[Text] U.S. radio has reported that the U.S. Naval Command has sanctioned two officers from the U.S. submarine George Washington which sunk a Japanese transport ship off the Japanese coast about 2 months ago. Let us recall that for 36 hours after the catastrophe the U.S. Navy did not report what had happened. The Pentagon took almost 2 months to "reprimand" its officers for their act of priacy, which ended not only in the sinking of the ship but in the loss of human lives. That is how cynically the U.S. authorities responded to the Japanese public's demand that those to blame for the tragedy be strictly punished. But this fact is of itself notable.

The U.S. Navy's enforced admission of the submarine commander's guilt has reaffirmed the falseness of the initial statements by the naval authorities, who used every means to vindicate the U.S. officers' actions. The falsification which the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo tried to push through by alleging that a "Soviet submarine" was involved in the incident has burst like a soap bubble.

YEGOROV VIEWS REAGAN HUMAN RIGHTS APPOINTMENT

LD041254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Report by TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 3 Jun (TASS)--The White House has openly defended the dyed-in-the-wool reactionary E. Lefever. President Reagan has appointed him to the post of U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. Lefever has repeatedly explained that he interprets "the defense of human rights" as unconditional support for dictatorial regimes and as an uninterrupted campaign of slander against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The appointment of this "defender of human rights" to a high post in the State Department has seemed so odious even to the senators that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has not as yet confirmed his candidacy. The situation became more complicated following the exposure of the unseemly machinations of E. Lefever, who, while holding the post of director of the center for ethical and political studies set up by him at Georgetown University, had been receiving sizable bribes from the Nestle Transnational Corporation.

H. Baker, the Republican majority leader, warned the President that this candidacy might not be passed by the Senate. However, the White House is stubbornly pressing for Lefever who, by the way, is one of the leaders of the "new right" movement. President Reagan demonstratively invited him to the White House yesterday and told correspondents that he does not contemplate rejecting his candidacy. At the same time, the White House has stepped up its pressure on senators and, with this aim in mind, James Baker, White House chief of staff, has met C. Percy, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES TSEDENBAL ON PARTY ELECTION

LD041557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 1

[Congratulatory message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal on his reelection as general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee

Dear Comrade Tsedenbal!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on my own behalf, I heartily congratulate you on your election to the post of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

You are well known in the Soviet Union as an outstanding party and state leader of People's Mongolia, and as a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement. The Soviet people highly value your constant concern for strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples. We wish you, dear Comrade Tsedenbal, and all communists and working people of the Mongolian People's Republic, new, greater successes in building socialism and implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

ZATSEPIN SCORES USS MIDWAY VISIT TO JAPAN

LD051218 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Report by TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin]

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Jun, TASS--After many month long demonstration of intimidation off the shores of the Middle Eastern countries, the American aircraft carrier Midway entered today the Japanese port of Yokosuka. The 65th visit of the aircraft carrier to the shores of "the country of the rising sun" gave rise to the mass actions of protest. Midway's visit was preceded by a number of dramatic moments in the Japanese-American relations. The Japanese prime minister, who visited Washington signed there a joint communique under which Japan assumed additional "allied" military obligations. That was followed by statements of former U.S. officials that Japan has been used for many years within the framework of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy. These revelations gave rise to a stormy reaction of the Japanese who still have fresh in their memory the nightmare of the American atomic bombings.

The Japanese Government, however, was trying to deny the fact of Japan's being used as a U.S. nuclear arsenal. The Japanese Government declared that it cannot take into account the testimony of "former officials". It also turned down the demands of the opposition to get from Washington guarantees that the United States will heed three "non-nuclear principles of Japan". Tokyo continued holding this position also after the recent statement by the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who called Midway a "nuclear umbrella" of Japan and who thus admitted the presence of nuclear weapons on board. The government in a bid to put down the wave of indignation of the public, made a secret request to the White House that the visit of the aircraft carrier be postponed, the newspaper YOMIURI reports today. But Washington overtly disregarded the request just as it ignored the Japanese public demands of examination of the sinking two months ago of the Japanese dry-cargo ship Nissho Maru by the American atomic submarine George Washington, protests of Japanese fishermen whose fishing nets were torn into pieces by American warships. In these conditions the arrival at Yokosuka of the American aircraft carrier with nuclear weapons aboard patently shows that Washington would not stand on ceremony with its junior partner in the future, too.

COMMENTARY ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

PRC, U.S. 'Coordination'

LD041649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by S. Agafonov under the rubric "On International Topics": "Dangerous Partnership"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, left for an official visit to Islamabad on 1 June. During the visit, it emerges from an official report, there will be an exchange of opinions on regional and international problems "causing alarm to Pakistan and China." Neither side conceals what is "alarming" them. The Beijing and Islamabad press is mounting a malicious campaign against Democratic Afghanistan, expressing dissatisfaction at India's independent foreign policy course, and stoking the myth of a "threat from the north."

China has recently been sparing no effort to force Pakistan to follow in the channel of its great-power policy. The Maoists are fueling nationalist feelings in Islamabad and pushing Pakistan onto the path of aggression and militarism and the provocation of international conflicts. All this is reinforced by massive deliveries of Chinese weapons to Pakistan, whose cost is way past the $2 billion mark.

At the same time Pakistan has become a sphere for mutual cooperation between China and the United States, particularly in connection with the stepping up of political and military aid from both countries to the Afghan rebel gangs. The parallel nature of their courses with respect to Islamabad was stipulated back in January 1980 during the visit to Beijing by former U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown. The U.S. administration's recent decision to supply aid worth $2.5 billion over 5 January to Ziaul Haq's regime, which will be channeled mainly into military purposes, with part of it earmarked for arming anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, attests to the activation of these efforts. The following fact is of interest on this plane. According to an AFP report, U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley will arrive in Islamabad during PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang's current official visit to coordinate action further. The cobbling together of a Beijing-Washington-Islamabad axis, political and financial support for Ziaul Haq's regime, the use of Pakistan as a regional gendarme and at the same time as the main stronghold for waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan--these are the specific fields of the militarist partnership. It is interesting that the program for Zhao Ziyang's visit, according to the newspaper THE MUSLIM, includes a visit for the Chinese premier to "several bases and Afghan refugee camps to express solidarity with their struggle."

As is well known, from the first days of the April revolution in Afghanistan, Pakistan has been a stronghold for anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble. Tens of thousands of terrorists are now undergoing training on its territory. They are being trained by Chinese instructors in close "collaboration" with former agents of the shah's secret police, SAVAK, and military specialists from the United States, Egypt and several other countries. Pakistan is essentially being used as an instrument of aggression in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Islamabad, incited by Beijing and Washington, is opposing the efforts of the Soviet Union and the DRA aimed at achieving a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan which would give it reliable guarantees that intervention would not resume. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi, "matters are being delayed above all by the Pakistan leaders' obstinate refusal to reach an agreement with Afghanistan and stop interfering in its affairs." It is precisely to Pakistan, with China and the United States standing behind it, that the threads of the plots and acts of provocation against the lawful governments of neighboring sovereign states now lead.

Tashkent on Zhao Trip

GF041958 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 3 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "The [word indistinct] Plot Against the DRA." The radio recalls PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Pakistan and states: "Zhao Ziyang has held talks with Gen Ziaul Haq. Because their talks were private, the press was unable to cover them. However, judging by the statements they made at the banquet given by the PRC premier, one can get an idea of the matters they discussed during their meetings." Quoting Premier Zhao Ziyang as saying that the PRC is resolutely determined to help Pakistan safeguard its independence, the radio asks who is threatening Pakistan's independence and adds: "Perhaps the PRC means India. However on several occasions Indian leaders have expressed their willingness to cooperate with Pakistan to establish good-neighborly relations on the basis of friendly and mutual cooperation."

Viewing Pakistan's relations with its neighbors, the radio states: "An undeclared war has been waged against the DRA through Pakistan for over 3 years. The PRC and Pakistan are actively participating in this war. In fact, the PRC played an important role in the commencement of this struggle. The CIA agents in Tehran were transferred to Peshawar to organize the counterrevolutionary struggle against the Afghan people. The PRC, on the other hand, has been supplying the bands of robbers with abundant quantities of arms. The majority of the arms captured from the robbers were manufactured in the PRC."

Recalling that the PRC has set up bases in Pakistan to train bands of robbers and counterrevolutionaries against the DRA, the radio adds: "PRC experts excelling in subversive and destructive activities are currently training bands of robbers at bases inside Pakistan. The PRC leaders obviously (?do not feel any need to conceal their) opposition to the DRA's April revolution. On the contrary, they have made it quite clear several times that they have given and will continue to give support to the robbers." Noting that the arms manufactured in the PRC have been used to kill people and create extensive damage in the DRA, the radio concludes: "The PRC premier's visit to Pakistan confirms the intention of the United States, the PRC, Pakistan and a number of other countries to continue their plots against the DRA."

DRA REFUGEES FORMING 'FIFTH COLUMN' ABROAD

LD050815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in I. Kovalev "World Today" roundup: "Creating a 'Fifth Column'"]

[Text] As reported by the Pakistani press, the PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is in Islamabad, intends to visit an "Afghan refugee camp" on Pakistani territory. There is nothing original in this. High-ranking figures from the United States, Britain and the FRG and other Western representatives have already visited the training bases for the counterrevolutionary gangs being sent into Afghanistan, before the Chinese visitor, and it must be supposed that it is not just a matter here of organizing provocations against Afghanistan. Observers in various countries note this eloquent fact: the number of visas issued in Pakistan to Afghan "has-beens" to emigrate and live in the United States and other countries is growing like an avalanche. This is direct proof that the counterrevolutionary Afghan rabble are realizing increasingly clearly that the power of the bai [rich landowner] no longer exists in Afghanistan.

But the "concern" for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries on the part of the Western and Beijing emissaries and special services is not abating. Perhaps they have other calculations in mind concerning the "refugees"? If we look at things realistically, sober-minded people in South Asia and the Middle East argue, we can come to the conclusion that on a subversive "fifth column" is virtually being formed on the territory of countries in which Afghan counterrevolutionaries have turned up. And the column is not small: tens of thousands of people who can be rapidly armed and used--in certain circumstances--in the role of a hired army against the countries which have imprudently taken them under their patronage.

According to reports from Tehran one of the Afghan counterrevolutionary groupings which has arrived in Iran is already engaged in kindling religious discord among the local population and is warming up separatist sentiments in the provinces of Sistan and Baluchestan. It is known for example that Washington and, more specifically, the CIA, where all the threads from counterrevolutionary "refugee" organizations lead, have no shame about the choice of means for actions "in the vital interests of the United States."

BANGLADESH EVENTS REPORTED; INDIAN COMMENT NOTED

LD041455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS reports: "Conspiracy Thwarted"]

[Text] Dacca, 1 Jun--Bangladesh radio has reported that government troops have established control over Chittagong, which was held for 2 days by rebel troop units implicated in the murder of President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh. Maj Gen Manzur Ahmed, who headed the anti-government rebellion, was arrested today in the mountainous region of Fatichhari, 50km northeast of Chittagong. Life in the city is completely back to normal. The commanders of the branches of the Bangladesh Armed Forces have made a radio appeal to soldiers and officers to remain vigilant and maintain discipline. A 40-day period of mourning has been announced in Bangladesh to mark the president's tragic death. Parliament is to convene in Dacca Tuesday [2 June] and will discuss the situation prevailing in the country. Under the Constitution, a new president must be elected within the next 6 months.

In a television speech today acting President Abdus Sattrar declared that the Bangladesh people are fully determined to defend and preserve their national independence and to thwart all conspiracies aimed at undermining the democratic process in the country. He stressed that the population has displayed "cohesion and patriotism in the face of the current crisis." A. Sattar thanked the armed forces, which have performed "an invaluable service in defending national sovereignty and the democratic system at this critical moment in Bangladesh history."

Delhi, 1 Jun--In an official statement an Indian Ministry of External Affairs spokesman has stressed that any claims or insinuations regarding Indian complicity in the recent events in Bangladesh "are calculated" ["nosyat napravlennyy kharakter"]. "There is absolutely no question of any Indian elements being directly or indirectly involved in these events," the statement says. It is reported here that in view of events in Bangladesh the Indian-Bangladesh border has been closed and Indian ships have been forbidden to call at the port of Chittagong. Indian forces on the border with Bangladesh were placed on alert at the height of the events.

THE STATESMAN, an Indian paper, points out that the conspirators who tried to carry out the military coup are backed by rightwing forces adopting an extreme nationalist standpoint and interested in changing the country's political course and in undermining its friendly relations with India. As already reported, one of the first rebel broadcasts from the captured radio station in Chittagong declared that the friendship, cooperation and peace treaty between Bangladesh and India, concluded in 1972, ceased to be valid with the death of Z. Rahman. The local press and correspondents of Western news agencies--AFP in particular--are emphasizing in this connection that Maj Gen Manzur Ahmed, commander of the Chittagong Military District, who headed the putsch and was implicated in the murder of President Ziaur Rahman, was well known in Bangladesh military circles for his strong pro-Chinese sentiments. His brother is a member of the pro-Maoist Purba Banglad Samjabadi Dal Party.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

Pen Sovan Speech

LD041529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 5

[PRAVDA special correspondent and TASS report: "Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism, Pen Sovan's Report"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May--As has already been reported, the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress has begun its work in Phnom Penh. Comrade Pen Sovan, first secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, delivered the party Central Committee report.

One of the congress's main tasks, Pen Sovan noted, is the party's political, ideological and organizational consolidation, the consolidation of its cohesion and unity and its close link with the people, and the strengthening of its solidarity with the international workers' movement. The results achieved recently have become possible thanks to the Kampuchean people's patriotism and heroism and the selfless aid from the peoples of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other socialist countries and progressive international organizations.

The speaker then outlined the historical stages of the people's long, hard struggle for their liberation.

Having surmounted untold difficulties, the Kampuchean people won a historic victory on 17 April 1975. However, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan grouping succeeded in appropriating the people's gains. Following the course of Maoism, the pro-Beijing clique openly betrayed the cause of the revolution, party and people.

The traitors inflicted incurable wounds on Kampuchea. The word "genocide" on its own is insufficient for assessing the terrible crimes the Pol Pot supporters committed against the people. Through their fault the Kampuchean people experienced unprecedented sufferings. The traitors eliminated all society's democratic institutions, destroyed the national economy, casting the country back to medieval times. They turned the party into an instrument for dominating and oppressing the working people, the armed forces into an army of bandits, and the country into a military base for Beijing's great-power expansionism. The Kampuchean people's only way out was to rise up to struggle for the elimination of the antipopular clique.

The true revolutionaries appealed to the Vietnamese Communist Party to render them aid in creating political and military forces, and reorganizing the party ranks. The Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] was formed and it raised the people to the struggle. The regime of genocide was completely annihilated. The People's Republic of Kampuchea was proclaimed and has embarked on the path of developing friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Dwelling on the country's development since liberation, Pen Sovan said that Kampuchea has virtually been purged of the Pol Pot gangs. The threat of famine has also been eliminated. He cited specific examples of the restoration of the economy, culture, health care and education. The successful elections to the local organs of the people's power and the People's Republic of Kampuchea National Assembly, the speaker stressed, attest to the normalization of the situation in the country. Kampuchea's foreign policy course enjoys broad support among the world public.

With a view to strengthening the combat solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries, Kampuchea has signed a treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation and other important agreements with Vietnam and Laos.

Practice shows, Pen Sovan stated, that mutual assistance between these countries, Kampuchea, and the other socialist community states, is becoming increasingly effective. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is strengthening.

The theory of Marxism-Leninism, by which the KPRP is guided in its practical activity, is the basis of the successes which have been achieved.

Proceeding from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Kampuchea's socioeconomic features and the experience of the world revolutionary movement, the KPRP has set, at the present stage of the revolution, the task of reliably defending and strengthening the country's independence and of effecting a gradual transition to socialism. In the present era, the speaker said, a revolution cannot win without basing itself on the principles of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The revolution in Kampuchea is a component of the world revolutionary process. The Soviet Union is the bulwark of the world revolutionary movement, the firm and reliable bastion of the countries struggling for national independence and socialism.

The report stresses that it is essential to form a sense of proletarian internationalism and to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries and with the progressive forces of the entire world. The Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party will continue to strengthen international solidarity, to jealously protect the combat alliance with Vietnam based on proletarian internationalism and to repulse all attempts by hostile forces aimed at undermining the friendship between the Indochinese countries and between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Chinese ruling circles, the speaker said, are trying to unleash war in order to enslave the country and turn it into a bridgehead for expansion in Southeast Asia. War is still continuing, and on the border between Thailand and Kampuchea the blood of Kampuchea and Vietnamese servicemen is still flowing.

The speaker pointed to the need to strengthen the country's defense capability. The building of socialism, he said, is the natural process of the development of society. The practice of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries has proved the advantage of the socialist system. The experience of building socialism must be approached creatively. The transition to socialism should be effected gradually, in accordance with the country's socioeconomic conditions, without subjectivism and voluntarism.

Pen Sovan pointed to the need for the transition of agriculture to a socialist footing. He noted that there are three sectors in the country's economy--the state, collective and private sectors--the leading one being the state sector. The main task in restoring the national economy is to develop production, primarily agricultural production, by every means, and to alter radically the state's economic situation.

It is essential to have a sufficient quantity of food, to increase the production of consumer goods, and to develop export and commodity exchange with the socialist countries, which ultimately will serve to further normalize and improve the working people's living conditions. To this end it is necessary to improve the system of state rule, set up the correct leadership of the economy, improve the quality of the cadres' training, and increase the number of skilled specialists in all spheres of the country's national economy.

The report states that the KPRP is performing leadership, elaborating a political course, controlling the selection and placement of cadres, and mobilizing the masses to the fulfillment of the decisions of the party and state. KNUFNS plays an important part in this.

Touching on the international situation, Pen Sovan said that U.S. imperialism is entering into collusion with the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists and to regain its lost positions. However, the revolutionary forces of the present day, of which the Soviet Union is the bulwark, can thwart all the adventurist plans and actions of imperialism and reaction.

At the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, advanced new proposals aimed at the relaxation of international tension, the curbing of the arms race, the prevention of nuclear war, and the consolidation of peace and security. These proposals are of important significance and accord with the vital interests and aspirations of the world's peoples and enjoy the support of the world public. We assess highly and wholly and entirely approve these proposals of the CPSU, the speaker stressed.

He pointed to the need for the just settlement of Kampuchean-Thai relations. The Thai side continues to make its territory available to the surviving Pol Pot gangs and other reactionaries. The foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos have suggested convening a regional conference of Indochinese and ASEAN countries with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. However, the ASEAN countries are refusing to accept this suggestion. They are insisting on convening a so-called "international conference on Kampuchea" which is interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In conclusion Pen Sovan said: The Kampuchean revolution is a component of the revolutionary movement in Indochina and throughout the world. The victories of the people of Kampuchea are inseparable from the large amount of selfless aid from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries. The main task of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the present stage and in the future is the consolidation of friendship with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos. Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos are a single united family in the great community of socialist countries. The People's Republic of Kampuchea will continue to strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and with the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Gapurov Returns

LD042318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1302 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party, has returned to Moscow. The delegation took part in the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress.

GDR GROUND FORCES POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT USSR

LD041257 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report under the general headline "Military Delegations' Visits"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the GDR National People's Army Ground Forces headed by Lt Gen W. Rothe, deputy commander and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 18 through 22 May. The delegation included Maj Gen K. Wagner, Lt Col K.-H. Freitag and Maj P. Gutsch.

The delegation visited a unit in the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, the museum of the history of the district's troops, the Mound of Glory, the Vystrel higher officer courses and the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

During their stay in our country the delegation members familiarized themselves with the organization of work on propagandizing and fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions among the troops, and also with political work on ensuring the training process.

Talks were held at the Ground Forces Main Staff and Poli Directorate and at the Red Banner Belorussian Military District Political Direct e.

The delegation of political workers of the GDR National People's Army Ground Forces was received by Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET BERLIN OFFICIALS

LD021053 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report, "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the 36th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin and Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov have sent Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the East Berlin SED Bezirk Directorate, and Comrade Erhard Krack, mayor of the GDR capital, Berlin, a greetings telegram containing the following:

The Moscow Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom heartily congratulate you, the communists and all the inhabitants of the GDR capital, Berlin, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

In the intervening years the working people of the GDR and its capital, led by the SED, have achieved outstanding results in economic and cultural development, in raising the people's well-being and in building a developed socialist society on German soil.

We rate highly the relations of fraternal internationalist friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and between our capitals and express confidence that they will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of our countries and peoples.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the communists and all the working people of the GDR capital new successes in socialist building and in the struggle to fulfill the 10th SED Congress' decisions.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN ALMA-ATA

LD041221 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Received by Comrade D.A. Kunayev"]

[Text] On 18 May D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee received at his request M. Orlandic, SFRY ambassador and plenipotentiary to the USSR who is visiting Alma-Ata.

In a friendly talk, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted the importance of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and recounted the activity of the republic's party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh CP Congress, the achievements of the republic's economy, science and culture and the enhancement of the working people's well-being which is the result of the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

M. Orlandic advocated the further comprehensive development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, gave his impressions of his stay in the republic's capital and expressed thanks for the cordial reception afforded him.

Attending the reception were M.G. Kabulbekov, chief of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department and M.B. Bazarbayev, Kazakh SSR foreign minister.

MARCHUK MEETS CSSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT

LD050855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Academic Presented With Award"]

[Text] Academician Bohumil Kvasil, president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, has been awarded the S.I. Vavilov Medal--the all-union Znaniye Society's highest decoration.

Presenting the award on 21 May, Znaniye Board Chairman Academician N. Basov pointed out this scholor's active work to disseminate scientific knowledge, provide the working people with a communist education and strengthen friendship between the peoples of the CSSR and the USSR.

Academician B. Kvasil was received on the same day by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology.

Questions relating to the improvement of the planning and administration of scientific and technical progress and to the prospects for cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in the scientific and technical sphere were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON FRG COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

CPSU Greetings

LD031533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 81 p 1

[Greetings message: "To the Sixth German Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The CPSU extends to you, delegates to the Sixth Congress of the fraternal German Communist Party [DKP], and to all communists in the FRG, warm combat greetings and wishes the congress successful and fruitful work.

Our country's communists and the Soviet people express feelings of deep solidarity with the DKP--the staunch defender of the FRG working people's vital interests, which is carrying aloft the banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the banner of proletarian internationalism.

At the present time, when the policy of the aggressive imperialist forces has resulted in a considerable heightening of international tension and increased the danger of war, the DKP's consistent struggle to ensure that never again will a war be started on German soil acquires particular significance and accords both with the interests of world peace and with the FRG's true national interests.

Persistently opposing the arms race, revanchism and neonazism and exposing the intrigues of the heralds of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism the FRG's communists are striving to ensure that the country's working people draw the necessary conclusions from the grim lessons of the past, which is particularly topical now, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union.

Soviet people value highly the DKP's support for the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and for the USSR's wide-ranging peace initiatives designed to ensure a radical improvement in the international climate, deepen detente and curb the arms race.

Communists in the Soviet Union are well aware of the DKP's consistent efforts to further consolidate the ranks of the international communist movement, of its solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces and its large contribution to the development of friendly relations between the peoples of the FRG and the USSR. We are genuinely gratified by the amiable relations which have developed between our parties. The CPSU will continue to strengthen its traditional ties of friendship with communists in the FRG.

We wish the DKP further successes in strengthening its positions among the masses and in the struggle for the working people's social and democratic rights, the triumph of peace and the realization of the working class's socialist ideals!

Long live the DKP!

Long live peace and friendship among peoples!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

Departure for Home

LD041234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1118 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jun (TASS)--The CPSU delegation comprised of Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and CPSU Central Committee members Pavel Leonov, first secretary of the Kalininskiy Obkom, and Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, left Bonn today for Moscow. The delegation had been participating in the work of the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party in Hanover.

The CPSU delegation was seen off at the airport by Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, other members of the party leadership, and Vladimir Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG.

Return to Moscow

LD050152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow today from the FRG. The delegation had been taking part in the work of the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party in Hanover.

CHAIRMAN BRANDT'S VISIT TO USSR SET FOR 29 JUNE

LD041658 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 June, TASS--Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, is to arrive on a visit in the Soviet Union on June 29, 1981 at the invitation of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

DEMICHEV, ROMANOV MEET FINNISH OFFICIALS

Demichev, Kivisto Talks

LD041047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 21 May P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, received Kalevi Kivisto, Finnish second minister of education, who is currently in the Soviet Union to take part in the events of the final week of the Finnish drama festival. A warm and friendly conversation took place in which Jaakko Hallam Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, participated.

Romanov, Karjalainen Meeting

LD040849 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[Text] LENTASS--At the Smolnyy yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, received A. Karjalainen, member of the leadership of the Finnish Center Party and chairman of the Finnish section of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation, who has been in Leningrad in connection with the opening of the Pulkovskaya Hotel built jointly with Finnish firms.

During the talk which took place questions of the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Finland and also current international problems were touched upon. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the high level of Soviet-Finnish relations achieved on the basis of the 1948 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, and both parties' aspiration to promote the further expansion and deepening of these relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres was noted. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.

Participating in the talk were Yu.F. Solovyev, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Gorkom; L.N. Zaykov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Leningradskiy Gorispolkom; V.S. Shaposhnikov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and V.I. Mashovets, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chiarman of the Leningradskiy Oblispolkom.

FINLAND SIGNS NUCLEAR ENERGY ACCORDS IN MOSCOW

LD042306 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Two Soviet-Finnish agreements on nuclear power economy were signed in Moscow today. One of them concerns the return to the USSR of the fuel used at the Lovisa nuclear power plant. It will be carried as a special transport by rail in Soviet containers escorted by guards. The other agreement concerns the drafting of a technical project for a 1,000 megawatt nuclear powerplant to be built in Finland, the third to be built with Soviet aid. The agreements were signed by the chairman of the All-Union Atomenergoeksport company Vladimir Monakhov and the head of the company office Yuriy (?Navazhilov). On the Finnish side they were signed by the Deputy Managing Director of Imatran Voima Osmo Korvenkontio and Kalevi Numminen, member of the company's board.

In speeches made after the ceremonies of signing of the documents Vladimir Monakhov and Osmo Korvenkontio noted that cooperation between our countries in the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy is developing fruitfully. They said that they are certain that cooperation will expand in the future too. The agreements signed in Moscow today mean yet another step in fulfilling the Soviet-Finnish long-term program for development of commercial-economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation. The program was signed in 1977 by Leonid Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen.

GOSPLAN'S BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH FRENCH BANKER

LD041011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 21 May N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Maurice (Lore), president of the French Bank Societe Generale. Questions relating to the further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and France was discussed.

SWEDISH AIR FORCE SAFETY CHIEF VISITS USSR

LD041255 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report under the general headline "Military Delegation's Visits"]

[Text] A Swedish military delegation headed by Brig Gen K. Norberg, inspector of the air force flight safety service, paid a visi to the Soviet Union in the period from 18 through 22 May.

The Swedish guests familiarized themselves with the work of the Soviet Air Force flight safety service, visited the Military Institute of Physical Culture and the Yu.A. Gagarin cosmonaut training center and viewed the sights of the Hero-Cities of Moscow and Leningrad. The delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

GREECE SIGNS LEGAL AID AGREEMENT IN ATHENS

LD041545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Greece: Signing of Treaty"]

[Text] A treaty between the USSR and Greece on legal aid in civil and criminal cases has been signed in Athens. The treaty was signed by V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, on the Soviet side, and Greek Minister of Justice Y. Stamatis on the Greek side. The treaty regulates questions of supplying mutual information on current law and legal practice. In his speech Y. Stamatis noted that the document which has been signed will help to strengthen good relations between the two countries.

BEGIN, AS-SADAT HOLD MEETING IN SINAI PENINSULA

LD041430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat has begun at Sharm ash-Shaykh at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, which is occupied by Israel. The conference, reports our Cairo correspondent Kim Gerasimov, was convened in an atmosphere of fierce raids by Israeli planes on Lebanon and open threats by Israel to start a war with Syria. It was announced that Begin wants to reach an agreement with As-Sadat on a position between the two sides regarding problems connected with Lebanon. Even before the meeting Egypt had stated that the current development of events will in no way affect their fulfilling the Camp David pledges. This, naturally, could not fail to please Tel Aviv and Washington, with whose knowledge and obvious encouragement, as Begin himself confirmed the other day, Israel made the latest series of raids on Lebanon.

The Israeli prime minister essentially thanked Egypt for its stand. And here's another aspect of the visit. In Cairo they are indignantly denying that the Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting has any bearing on the election campaign in Israel. The meeting was arranged, allegedly, exclusive of the events connected with Lebanon. In Israel itself representatives of various political circles are accusing Begin of the fact that the current crisis over Lebanon is exclusively his affair and that the sharp exacerbation of the situation in the Near East fully meets his political interests. These events have evoked in Israel and in certain parts of the population, a wave of chauvinistic attitudes, on the crest of which Begin counts on gaining victory at the elections, having provoked yet another Near East war.

This game is undoubtedly deadly and dangerous for the cause of peace. The meeting at Sharm ash-Shaykh shows that Egypt, too, is being drawn into this game.

Further Details

LD042116 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 Jun, TASS--Israel intends to continue raids on Lebanese territory. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has announced this after meeting Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in the city of Sharm ash-Shaykh in the Sinai Peninsula. The Israeli premier motivated his brazen statement by the trite arguments about the "need to ensure Israel's security."

As to the Egyptian president, he actually approved of Tel Aviv's intentions to commit new crimes.

According to the Israeli Prime Minister, Anwar as-Sadat "completely satisfied" all Tel Aviv's demands concerning the further development of bilateral relations. The head of the Arab Republic of Egypt agreed, in particular, to place two airforce bases in the Sinai to the disposal of the "multinational force" which is being set up under the U.S. auspices. Tel Aviv will hand over the bases to Egypt after complete withdrawal from the peninsula.

INTERNAL POLITICAL OPPOSITION TO AS-SADAT SEEN

LD050120 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has decided to reform the political system in Egypt.

The basis of this reform is the establishment of a two-party system similar to the one in Britain and the United States. It seems that this system, which as-Sadat continues to admire, is dear to him because it allows him to get rid of all the opposition parties whose criticism has become a threat to his absolute rule. As-Sadat has thus shown that his love for democracy ends at the point when opposition begins to threaten his regime and his open-door economic policy and to expose his capitulationist foreign policy. It is very clear that the target of the planned political reform is the National Progressive Unionist Assembly, the firm political opposition to As-Sadat's policies, which are in the interest of neither Egypt nor the entire Arab nation.

The reform is also aimed at the Socialist Labor Party. As is known, as-Sadat wanted his party to limit its activities to those of an officially recognized opposition, but matters got out of the president's hands. The Socialist Labor Party refused to obediently play the role allocated to it and has become a threat to as-Sadat. And while as-Sadat's advisers are working hard to complete the draft political reform, his information media is escalating its fierce campaign against the National Progressive Unionist Assembly and the Socialist Labor Party.

Meanwhile, the security forces, waving the truncheon of the law of shame, arrest every citizen who dares to express dissatisfaction with government policy, even if this criticism goes no further than complaints over the rising cost of living. And Egyptian courts spare no efforts in seeking incriminating evidence; when such evidence does not exist, there is always the standard dirty accusations of belonging to a communist organization and plotting against the regime.

From time to time reports on the real conditions in Egyptian prisons reach the international press. The French paper L'HUMANITE some time ago published a letter from an Egyptian political prisoner in which he spoke about the methods of torture in the Cairo prison and said that conditions resemble those from which the Palestinians suffer in Israeli prisons.

Thus we see that As-Sadat's regime is preparing for a final onslaught against the opposition and democratic freedoms in the country. This was pointed out by the National Progressive Unionist Assembly in a statement which said that the continued insolent attacks against democratic freedoms, civil rights and political parties and social organizations have placed As-Sadat's regime in a suffocating isolation in Egypt. All the patriotic forces in the country are united in opposition to this regime, a regime which enjoys the support only of the parasitic classes while being rejected by the masses of the Egyptian people--workers, peasants, intellectuals and representatives of the national bourgeoisie linked to production.

FORMER OFFICIALS ON SOVIET AID FOR ASWAN PROJECT

LD041730 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun, TASS--The participants of a scientific seminar, organized here by the opposition National-Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, rejected the attempts, being made now in Egypt, by officials as well, to diminish the importance for the Egyptian economy of the construction of the Aswan High Dam with Soviet assistance. The seminar was attended by prominent Egyptian figures, such as S. Sulayman, 'Abd al-Azim Abu Ata and Mustafa al-Gabali, who took an active part in the construction of the dam and who were members of the Egyptian Government at that time. Addressing the seminar, S. Sulayman, the former Egyptian prime minister, described the Aswan Dam as the greatest project of our time. He rejected outright the attempts, made in a book by Egyptian millionaire and chairman of the national Development Commission of the ruling National-Democratic Party, 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, to ascribe to himself "the outstanding services" in the construction of the project. S. Sulayman stressed that the role of the 'Uthman company in the construction of the project boiled down to auxiliary work.

The great contribution, made by the Soviet Union to the construction of the Aswan Dam, was stressed by 'Abd al-Azim Abu Ata, the former Egyptian minister of irrigation. He described as exemplary the cooperation between Soviet and Egyptian experts, reached in the construction of the project.

The utter incompetence of the attempts to question the expediency of the construction of the Aswan Dam and to diminish its role for Egypt was brought up by M. al-Gabali, the former minister of agriculture. The construction of this vital project made it possible to increase dramatically the generation of electricity, to create big reserves of fresh water for the cultivation of new land and provided, on the whole, a great impetus to the development of many branches of the Egyptian national economy, the minister said.

KHADDAM CITED ON LEBANON, BREZHNEV INITIATIVE

LD041427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Clear Stance"]

[Text] Damascus 1 Jun--Syria adopts a clear stance in Near East politics whose essence consists in opposing the Israeli aggression and combating capitulationist deals aimed at emasculating the region's main problem--the Palestinian problem, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said in an interview with the paper AL-KHALIJ published in the United Arab Emirates.

Syria, he noted, continues to advocate a settlement of the situation in Lebanon. The best road toward this is the attainment of national consensus in the country. It is also necessary for certain Lebanese groups to cease their cooperation with Israel, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam pointed out, since the latter not only disregards the Palestinian problem but is also kindling war.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam noted that the Soviet peace initiatives on the Near East are approved by the majority of Arab countries, the PLO and many of the world's states. L.I. Brezhnev, he declared, has called for an international conference on the Near East to be convened in order to reach a just and lasting peace in the region, while the United States, Israel and President as-Sadat of Egypt are working in the opposite direction and foisting a capitulationist course on the Arabs.

'ARAFAT ON U.S. BACKING FOR ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD041009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut, 30 May--An extremely tense situation has been persisting in Lebanon since the barbarous attacks by Israeli aircraft on a number of the country's centers of population. Israel is pursuing a terrorist policy, making bandit attacks on an independent state--Lebanon. This is possible only with the connivance and direct support of the United States and with the presence of U.S. Armed Forces in the region. These shocking actions are encouraged by official Washington.

Israeli Air Force aircraft virtually never leave the country's northern regions and the Al Biqa' Valley. In southern Lebanon artillery fire has not ceased for 10 days. The guns of the rightwing separatists and the Israeli Army are concentrating their fire on the cities of Sayda and An-Nabatiyah and the populated centers of Habbush and Arnun.

The situation around Zahlah and Beirut itself has been sharply aggravated. Fierce clashes involving heavy weapons have taken place along the line dividing the capital into the eastern and western sectors.

Rightwing Christian armed formations have been firing sporadically on the densely populated Western districts of Beirut. There have been casualties among the population. Contingents of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon have been obliged to open retaliatory fire to put down the rightists' fire positions.

Tonight the Israeli attackers attempted to make a landing on the Lebanese coast from the sea, in the region of the little spot of Kasmiya. Met by fire from detachments of the Palestine resistance movement, they were obliged to retreat under cover of their military launches.

Speaking at a meeting in Beirut, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sharply condemned the United States, which is inciting Israel to commit large-scale aggression against Lebanon and the Palestine resistance movement. During his stay in Tel Aviv the U.S. president's special representative P. Habib met with representatives of the Israeli military command who, 'Arafat stressed, are receiving orders directly from the Pentagon. It is characteristic that just 24 hours after the U.S. emissary's departure for Washington the Israeli military embarked on a sharp escalation of the air attacks against the civilian Lebanese and Palestinian population. This, 'Arafat said, is direct evidence that Washington has given Israel the "go-ahead" to start military operations in Lebanon.

IZVESTIYA HITS HABIB'S 'PROVOCATIVE ROLE' IN LEBANON

LD041601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye Korshunov "Lebanon Reportage": "Phantoms Over the City"]

[Excerpt] Beirut--The present crisis, provoked by the Phalangists, has been exacerbated even more by the interference of forces hostile to the interests of the Lebanese people. Israel has perpetrated further infamous provocation. Israeli aircraft attacked Syrian subunits in the Al Biaq' Valley and on the slopes of Mount Sannin, shooting down two Syrian helicopters. But when the Syrian units equipped their air defense with SAM missiles the aggressor had the nerve to claim that this was a threat to its security, since it limited its opportunities of carrying on air piracy over Lebanon. Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin threatened Damascus with war unless the Syrian units abandoned their air defense. A provocative role was also was also played by the arrival in the Near East of Washington's special envoy P. Habib who, masquerading as a "peacemaker," set about scheming to make Syria submit to Israeli diktat and to impose on Lebanon the kind of settlement which would strengthen rightwing positions and jeopardize the interests of the PLO and Syria.

The situation in Lebanon is getting worse and worse. Inspired by support from Tel Aviv and Washington, the right has reared its ugly head and switched from the language of threats to the language of guns. There has been further bloodshed in Beirut and Zahlah. Fighting has spread to Lebanon's mountain regions. In the south Israeli artillery has stepped up its bombardment of Lebanese cities and villages. Israeli tanks have massed in the rightwing Christian splittists' enclave. Israeli patrol boats are blockading the south Lebanese coastline. There are Israeli aircraft in the sky. In Beirut itself the air raid sirens are repeatedly actuated and more broken glass pours onto the sidewalk. This is caused by Phantoms and Skyhawks breaking the sound barrier above the city.

Tel Aviv is hell-bent on prolonging Lebanon's tragedy, unleashing another civil war in the country and involving in the current events the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the PLO; the latter, however, are resisting the provocation and are not participating in the conflict. Tel Aviv hopes to use the rightists to weaken if not destroy the PLO and the national patriotic forces.

Also resisting Israel's provocations is Syria, which is ready to resolutely rebuff the aggressors if need be. The overwhelming majority of the Arab countries support it. The Israeli threat is uniting the Arab states again. Only As-Sadat has assumed a pro-Israeli, pro-American position, thus intensifying his own isolation in the Arab world.

There is mention in Beirut, in connection with these events, of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's recent trip to the Near East, which served to exacerbate the situation in the area even more.

The events that have taken place since the visit have demonstrated again and again where the threat to the Arab peoples actually comes from, for whose policy the Lebanese people are today paying in blood and who is actually to blame for Beirut's tragic days and nights.

As for the Soviet Union, it resolutely supports long-suffering Lebanon, resisting Israeli aggression, and it advocates the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Near East. "Dark clouds have gathered again above this region," L.I. Brezhnev said on 26 May at a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace. "Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon have brought danger to the Near East."

All who are interested in peace and stability in the Near East are now demanding an end to Israeli aggression and the prevention of a new war. All the Lebanese papers gave substantial frontpage coverage to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman L.I. Brezhnev's Kremlin reception for King Husayn of Jordan and give a detailed account of L.I. Brezhnev's speech. The headlines stress that the USSR is calling for peace in Lebanon and in the Near East as a whole, advocating the convening of a broad peace conference, to be attended by all interested sides including the PLO, for a lasting and just settlement of the Near East problem. It is noted that the Soviet proposals on the Near East are in keeping with the interests of the Arab peoples and have their support.

BELYAYEV CONTRASTS SOVIET, U.S. MIDEAST ATTITUDES

LD041245 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 May 81 pp 9, 14

[Igor Belyayev dispatch under the rubric "Pulse of the Week": "Near East: Time to Decide"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Beirut--THE SPEECH IN TBILISI BY L.I. BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, IN WHICH HE TOUCHED ON THE DANGEROUS SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST, HAS ATTRACTED THE CLOSEST ATTENTION IN LEBANON. THE WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST BILAL AL-HASAN HIGHLIGHTED THREE MOST IMPORTANT POINTS IN IT. THE FIRST IS THE MOST SERIOUS WARNING OF THE EXTREMELY DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES OF THE CRISIS. L.I. BREZHNEV UNAMBIGUOUSLY INTIMATED THAT ANY INCAUTIOUS MOVE MAY RESULT IN AN EXPLOSION.

IN THE JOURNALIST'S OPINION, THE NEW NEAR EAST INITIATIVE FROM THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH ADVOCATED SOLVING ALL THE PROBLEMS OF A SETTLEMENT IN THE REGION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE NEAR EAST, IS A COMPLETE CONTRAST TO THE MISSION OF SPECIAL AMERICAN ENVOY P. HABIB AND THE POLICY OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION, WHICH IS TRYING MERELY TO "FREEZE" THE SITUATION, NOTHING MORE. THE THIRD, AL-HASAN STRESSED, IS THAT L.I. BREZHNEV'S SPEECH POINTED TO THE IMPERMISSIBILITY AND WRONGNESS OF SOLVING THE NEAR EAST'S PROBLEMS TO THE BENEFIT OF ONE PARTY (ISRAEL) AND AT THE EXPENSE OF THE OTHERS (THE ARABS). YET THE UNITED STATES FOLLOWS PRECISELY THAT SORT OF LOGIC.

"Tell me, Mr Minister," I asked Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who has headed the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry for almost 20 years now, "what do you consider your main problem?"

Kuwait, a small Arab state on the shores of the Persian Gulf, is playing an ever-increasing role in the region.

"A Near East settlement!" was the minister's unhesitating reply to my question. "And there is nothing surprising about that. Of course, Kuwait might not seem to be threatened by Israel's aggression, but there are more than 250,000 Palestinian Arabs in our small country. And they are impatiently awaiting the creation of their own independent state...."

Yes, that is the problem that is increasingly worrying the Arab countries--especially those in which the Palestinian Arabs took refuge after the events of 1948. Thirty-three years have passed since then. Grim sufferings have befallen the refugess, but they are not just WAITING--they are FIGHTING. And they are tirelessly reminding Arab countries' leaders of their duty to promote the speediest just solution of the Palestinian problem. It is still a matter of creating an independent Arab Palestinian state, which was envisaged by a UN General Assembly decision as far back as 29 November 1947.

A Near East settlement must be postponed no longer. It is clear to everybody that the serious situation created by the unsolved problems and aggravated by Camp David is fraught with the danger of profound political and military upheavals.

Take the current events in Lebanon, for instance. What caused them? On the one hand, the rightwing Christian forces provoked the Syrians, who are here performing the complex and delicate mission of restraining the warring sides in an internal Lebanese conflict that has dragged on for more than 5 years now. On the other hand, there is Israel's pressure on the National Patriotic Forces and the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

However, the chief target of the provocations by the Lebanese rightwing Christian forces has been and remains Syria, which is operating here on an Arab League mandate (this expires 27 July). Begin is seeking to defeat the Syrian units that are preventing Lebanese internecine warfare. He calculates that this would not only improve the chances of the Likud rightwing bloc, which he heads, in the upcoming Knesset elections but would also inevitably lead to serious complications in Damascus. Unhappy with the defeat in Lebanon, the army generals might then, or so Israel dreams, move against President al-Asad.

Lebanon is not the only illustration of the explosiveness of the Near East situation. The Iraqi-Iranian war continues and is having a pernicious influence on the political situation in the Persian Gulf. The peacemakers from Muslim countries who have been trying for many weeks now to facilitate a cease-fire have still achieved nothing. Meanwhile the battle between the two countries benefits only the United States, which intends to restore its positions in the region after the ignominious collapse of American policy in Iran.

Ferment is increasing in Saudi Arabia--the direct consequence of the generally known Mecca incident (November 1979). Saudi-North Yemeni relations have deteriorated. Syria and Iraq, Algeria and Morocco are at loggerheads. Sudan is issuing extremely peculiar calls for Libya to be "curbed."

The "settlement vacuum" created by Camp David is sharpening both internal and interstate collisions affecting all spheres of the Arabs' life.

What Did the General Bring?

In early April Secretary of State A. Haig toured Near East countries. He visited Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, where he set out the principles of the new American administration's approach to the region's main problems. The general acted resolutely and, as many observers noted, with deliberate directness. It is said that Vice President Bush and presidential aide Allen tried to persuade Haig not to rush into making the Near East trip, but the general insisted on having his own way.

"If I postpone the trip it will indicate that the administration can do nothing," he declared. "I have everything necessary to narrow the gap between the positions of the countries I am going to. After all, the Soviet Union is the main danger in the region".

One State Department official ventured to make a skeptical remark in conversation with Haig: "If you succeed in uniting these countries and persuading them to adopt a stance that does not run counter to the U.S. stance on the Near East, you will have succeeded where Rogers, Kissinger and Vance failed."

But the secretary of state was unshakably confident of himself and of the success of his mission. He coined and circulated a new term which he thought extremely apt--"strategic consensus." Translated into language anybody could understand, this was supposed to mean that complete reconciliation among the former enemies in the Near East was already virtually a reality and that they had all "forgotten the past." What is opening up before them, the argument ran, is a brilliant future of joint action against "Soviet interventionism"--under U.S. auspices, of course.

Haig casually relegated a Near East settlement as such to the background: Yes, the Israeli-Arab conflict still exists and even sharpens at times. But that conflict is nothing compared with the threat of "Soviet interventionism," so there need be no hurry over a settlement. What about the Palestinian problem? Here Haig proposed to resort to hints to the effect that the upcoming Knesset elections would result in the intransigent Begin being replaced by the flexible Peres, who currently heads the opposition, which would, it goes without saying, mean changes in the Israeli stance on the Palestinian issue. What kind of changes? On this point the general hoped to get away with vague forecasts.

The most important point on Haig's tour was Saudi Arabia, which since the loss of Iran has been the weakest link in the U.S. strategic military scheme in the Near East. It was the general's intention to strengthen this link. How?

American-Saudi relations have recently been very strained--in particular because the Carter administration had refused for 2 years to satisfy Riyadh's demands for the modernization of the American F-15 fighter-bombers bought by the Saudis.

Reagan agreed to this deal, despite Israel's dissatisfaction. Washington assumed that Crown Prince Fahd would agree to concessions in return. As is well known, Saudi Arabia advocates the withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from all the Arab territories seized in 1967 and the creation of an independent Arab Palestinian state. The kingdom's stance on the issue of the return of East Jerusalem is also unshakable. It was proclaimed by King Faysal--the founder of current Saudi Arabian foreign policy. Particularly venerated Islamic holy places are concentrated in East Jerusalem. Saudi Arabia considers itself their custodian.

It was Haig's intention to change the kingdom's Near East policy. The sooner Saudi Arabia begins to come to terms with the U.S. commitments toward Israel, the New York TIMES wrote, the easier it will be to reach a compromise regarding the Palestinians. In other words, on getting modernized F-15's the ruling family was supposed to start reviewing all its commitments in the Muslim world! Or, to be more precise, to capitaulate, the way As-Sadat did.

A further assumption was that Saudi Arabia would agree to become an organic part of the American strategic military schme in the Near East--that is, it would replace the loss of Iran. Moreover, Haig hoped that the kingdom would take the talk of a threat of "Soviet interventionism" seriously and would use its material resources--above all oil--to finance countries ill disposed toward the Soviet Union. Finally, Saudi Arabia was supposed to agree to take part in an anti-Soviet military, political alliance with Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

Before Haig left Washington, a memorandum was inserted among his papers. It contained the following points:

1. The absolute priority: to confirm the handover to Israel (as a gift!) of 12 F-15's promised to the Israeli foreign minister last February by way of compensation for his silence over the sale of F-15's to Saudi Arabia. The cost: $600 million.

2. In view of the possible withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula (in April 1980), Israel must be supplied with an ultramodern warning system, which will be served by a specially launched American reconnaissance satelitte.

3. Saudi Arabia must stop financing the PLO and put a brake on the "holy war" for the return of East Jerusalem.

4. A permanent U.S. military presence in the Gulf zone and the Western Indian Ocean must be secured (that is, American military bases must be set up).

A top-secret appendix to the memorandum spoke, in particular, of talks relating to the deployment of ultramodern American weapons on Israeli territory. It would be risky to entrust them to the Gulf countries. The appendix also indicated that the United States would use these weapons in landing the Rapid Deployment Force in the Near East. In Egypt agreement had to be reached on storing nonsecret American weapons in Ras-Banas, on the shores of the Red Sea. According to Washington's plan, Saudi Arabia was also to be a "magazine" for the American weapons being stockpiled in the region.

But Haig's OVERRIDING TASK was to create a "strategic dam" out of the permament American military bases for the purposes of "defending" the Gulf zone. This "dam" stretching from Egypt to Pakistan would be the axis of "a new Baghdad pact."

To ensure success in the military talks, Haig was to disclose to Saudi Arabia's rulers, in strict confidence, that Israel--or so it was claimed--had made decisive concessions on the Palestinian issue.

What Did the General Take Away With Him?

Haig felt "at home" in Cairo. He was received by both the foreign minister and the vice president of Egypt. They both listened eagerly to the secretary of state's talk of a threat of "Soviet interventionism." But of course! After all, President as-Sadat has long been calling for "Soviet imperialism" in the Near East to be combated. Disagreements, which came as a total suprise to the secretary of state, emerged during a dinner with the vice president in Heliopolis. And Egypt's deputy foreign minister, who assembled foreign and Egyptian journalists for a special press conference, said:

"The meeting revealed the sides' different approaches toward two issues at the very least. First, as a nonaligned state Egypt prefers not to change its status. Second, the Palestinian problem must be solved on the basis of respect for the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights. Israel's intentions on this score are different...."

Journalists concluded from this statement that Egypt was not going to openly offer the United States permanent military bases. The secretary of state's 2-hour conversation with As-Sadat immediately before his departure for Israel clearly changed nothing in this respect. It was as he was leaving Cairo that Haig had his first doubts: Not everything was going smoothly....

In Israel the secretary of state was greeted with open arms. Begin, like the opposition leader, Peres, had in advance expressed complete readiness to offer the United States bases for use "against the Soviets." Israel would of course join the "new Baghdad pact."

Begin eagerly accepted the F-15 fighter-bombers presented by Haig. No disagreements emerged on the question of deploying top-secret American weapons in Israel and giving the Israeli Army the opportunity to use an American warning system, as was only to be expected.

In Amman Haig's talks with King Husayn suddenly took what was for the "distinguished guest" an objectionable turn. After hearing the secretary of state out, the Jordanian monarch rejected the American approach toward the Near East's problems and stated without beating about the bush that the main danger to the Arabs is the aggressive Israel, which is occupying Arab lands. Therefore the primary need is for settlement of the Near East problem. Haig had to admit that there was indeed "some difference" between the stances of Jordan and the United States....

As envisaged, Riyadh was the decisive stage in the secretary of state's trip. There Haig met with King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister. The talks with them seemed to pass off without great difficulties, although the Saudi side stressed that a Near East settlement brooked no delay and that the prime need was for a solution of the Palestinian problem.

It is true that after the secretary of state's departure from Riyad Fahd suddenly began to say that the Near East settlement and the threat of "Soviet interventionism" in the region were virtually of equal importance so far as Saudi Arabia was concerned. However, Sa'ud al-Faysal stated on 13 April that Saudi Arabia would make no compromises "on the issue of East Jerusalem and the Palestinian Arabs' rights." Like Fahd, he had been disappointed by Haig's briefing on the nature of the "decisive" concessions by Israel. All Peres had offered was a confederation of the West Bank with Jordan and Israel, but without the PLO! As for East Jerusalem, Saudi Arabia, as custodian of Islam's holy places, would be allowed to hoist its state flag over the city's territory, but nothing more.

Prince 'Abdallah did not take part in the official talks with Haig. He was holding maneuvers for the Bedouin White Guards under his command. Clearly realizing the prince's special role in Saudi Arabia and taking into account his close relations with Syria and certain other Arab countries, the secretary of state managed nevertheless to secure a meeting with him, although it was not envisaged in advance. During the meeting with 'Abdallah Haig concluded that the prince had a "more Arab" approach to the Near East problems then the other members of the ruling family. His absence from the Riyadh talks had been a kind of anti-American demonstration....

Alarmed by Haig's approach toward a Near East settlement, King Husayn left for London shortly after the secretary of state's departure from Amman. His meetings there were unofficial. He did not conceal from Margaret Thatcher his dissatisfaction at the talks with Haig. In his opinion, the Reagan administration had practically nothing to offer the Arabs. West Europe must step up its own efforts to achieve a settlement. Otherwise further explosions will occur.

What Is Needed Is a Turn Toward Peace

L.I. Brezhnev's new Near East initiative, proclaimed from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, is still being discussed in the Near East. The Soviet leader's proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East with all the interested parties--the PLO and Israel included--taking part was regarded as a great contribution to the cause of peace. Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the PLO supported L.I. Brezhnev's initiative. Its positive significance was noted in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries.

Damascus decided to be more vigorous in promoting the strengthening of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and to give the PLO every possible support in its struggle. The Syrians realize that Washington and Tel Aviv are a long way from thinking of returning the Golan Heights to their legitimate owner. As is well known, the Begin government is pressing on with the creation of Israeli settlements on those territories. As recently as March Peres openly declared that there was no room for compromise on the Golan issue.

Following Damascus, PLO head Yasir 'Arafat reacted to the new Soviet proposal. He declared that he supported the proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East.

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus believe that a Near East settlement is inconceivable and infeasible without the Soviet Union's participation. King Husayn of Jordan subscribes to a similar opinion.

"In Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's report we found much that was positive for the Near East," Saudi Arabia's foreign minister declared in an interview with the Riyadh-published magazine AL-MAJALLAH. "The new Soviet proposal has one merit which determines its success. I refer to Moscow's suggested participants in a future international conference on the Near East and the Soviet readiness, emphasized by L.I. Brezhnev, to cooperate with all interested parties in the name of the success of the conference, the West European countries included."

Time To Decide

In the conversation I mentioned at the beginning of this article, the Kuwaiti foreign minister remarked:

"A Near East settlement can be achieved only at the cost of very great efforts, but it is vitally necessary to us. That is the incontrovertible truth. And we Arabs must choose a road and means that will enable us to reach the desired goal."

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad is right. In the dangerous situation prevailing in the Near East it is a case of choosing between a turn toward peace and a turn toward war. And, no matter what Haig tries to suggest to them, the Arabs know that the USSR is entirely on their side in their desire for peace and justice.

The Arabs have never regarded the Soviet Union as their enemy. No matter what view Arab politicians (EVEN CONSERVATIVES) take of communist ideology, they do not take seriously the fairytales about "Soviet interventionism" and "Soviet imperialism." We have never fought against the Arabs or occupied their lands. But they have experienced both American interventionism and American imperialism for themselves. Arab politicians (EVEN CONSERVATIVES) have never rejected Soviet assistance in the struggle against their true enemy--the Israeli expansionists. The Arabs will scarcely become accomplices in a U.S.-sponsored anti-Soviet crusade.

The Arab countries have no intention whatever of abandoning the quest for ways of solving the Palestinian problem and the struggle for the return of East Jerusalem and all the territories siezed by Israel in June 1967. A truly just solution of all these burning problems is the goal pursued by L.I. Brezhnev's new Near East initiatives and the Soviet Union's policy in the Near East.

SETTLEMENT IN LEBANON DEPENDS ON OVERALL EFFORT

LD041143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "The Lebanese Knot"]

[Text] The events in the around Lebanon, which are leading the Near East to a dangerous brink, have been caused by the Near East crisis as a whole, which has in turn brought about by the policy of the U.S. imperialists and their Israeli helpers. Therefore the Lebanese problem must not be viewed in isolation from the whole situation which has taken shape in this region, and throughout the world too. The U.S. attempts to resolve the Lebanese crisis separately--either by means of Camp David or through P. Habib's mission --can only tangle and exacerbate the situation still further. Equally useless--or, rather, harmful--are attempts to justify what is happening in Lebanon with reference to some present causes, which supposedly have neither a past nor a future and which are isolated from the more distant goals set by those who are disturbing order in the Near East.

It is being maintained in Israel that the activation of Israeli armed aggression in southern Lebanon is accounted for by the need to "ensure the security" of Israel, although no one is putting this "security" in danger apart from the Tel Aviv ruling circles themselves, which by their policy are creating a threat to the Arab countries. Moreover, this is not a new story, since Tel Aviv and Washington also tried to account for and justify the 1967 aggression by referring to the need for Israel to have "reliable and secure" borders. Israeli Prime Minister Begin has even gone so far as to try to point out to Syria where, from the viewpoint of this notorious "Israeli security," it may deploy air defense missile installations so as not to prevent the Israeli aggressors from controlling the airspace over Lebanon. This impudence of the aggressors is being encouraged by their transatlantic patrons. For it is precisely the U.S. ruling circles that justify sending naval armadas into foreign seas, creating military bases on foreign territories and recently, too, deploying the Rapid Deployment Force with its heavy arms dumps also on foreign territories by declaring any region of the world a region which ensures U.S. "national security." It is not for nothing that this saying exists: Where the steed goes with his hoof, the crayfish follows with his claw. Lebanon is just the place where the dangerous influence of the U.S. stance on the line of conduct of so-called "small" aggressors, that is one of the same Israel, has manifested itself. The unceremonious, impudent attitude toward international law and decisions of international organizations such as the United Nations or its Security Council aggravates the military danger not only in the Near East but also throughout the world. This alone attests to the futility of trying to resolve the Lebanese crisis in a narrow local, separate way.

The Lebanese crisis did not crop up today. It has a long history which should in no way be forgotten. It is possible to recall the widely known "Eisenhower Doctrine" adopted by the United States in January 1957, which "legitimized" armed U.S. interference in the affairs of Near East countries. As is the case now, U.S. policy at that time was also justified by the existence of a "communist danger." In 1958 that doctrine was set in motion. The United States committed armed intervention in Lebanon simultaneously with Britain, which invaded Jordan. After that Lebanon was not given a single month's respite from imperialist and Zionist interference. Although the 1958 diversion ended in failure, it was actually continued by Israel both during the 1967 aggression and during the 1973 war. In 1978 Israeli armed aggression in southern Lebanon resulted in the virtual occupation of almost the entire south of the country up to the Litani River that is, an area of 1700 square kilometers. That occupation continued for more than 3 months, and it was only as a result of world public demand and the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions (425 and 426) that the Israeli troops were withdrawn. However, the territory was not handed over the Lebanese authorities. Tel Aviv placed the territory liberated by its troops under the control of an Israeli agent--the traitor Major Haddad who headed the rightwing Christian "army for the defense of southern Lebanon"--and thereby demonstrated its desire to dismember Lebanon by in fact wresting from it the strip of Lebanese territory bordering on Israel's northern provinces.

What, then, accounts for this "affection" of the aggressors--both American and Israeli--for Lebanon, a comparatively small countries which for a long time stood somewhat apart from the Near East events? Of course, Lebanon interests the imperialist not so much in itself as in terms of its position in the Near East. Figuratively speaking, it is the gateway to the Near East. It is known that Beirut is the focus of all the chief organs of the international banks and industrial corporations operating in various Near East countries. To have possession of Lebanon, in the opinion of imperialist circles, is to lay one's hands on the console controlling all financial and commercial life in the Arab East. Lebanon has always been considered half-Europe, half-Arab East. Its population is divided almost equally into Christians and Muslims. And there were social factors in this division, since the ruling clique was formed primarily of Christians. Along with the upsurge of the pan-Arab national liberation struggle this circumstances, from the imperialists' viewpoint, intensified the internal Lebanese struggle and facilitated the penetration of all the pores of Lebanese life.

All this, according to the ideas of imperialists and Zionists, helped to break Lebanon up into small separate pieces. However, they did not take into account the tremendous influence exerted on Lebanese society by the rapid upsurge of the Arab peoples' national liberation, anti-imperialist struggle. As a result--under extremely difficult and complex conditions, it is true--the centripetal national forces in Lebanon gradually gained the upper hand over the centrifugal forces being encouraged by the imperialists and internal reaction. The majority of countries in the Arab East, to judge by their measures to assist Lebanon, as well as by Arab League decisions, are gaining an increasingly good understanding of the significance of the Lebanese link in the entire chain of the Arab peoples' common anti-imperialist struggle.

In striking at Lebanon the imperialists and Zionists all the time keep the entire Near East in mind. Back in 1976, describing the causes of the events in Lebanon, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum: "If we look at the root of the events, we are dealing here with a new attempt by world imperialism, that is, the United States and other NATO powers, to strike at the forces of anti-imperialist revolution in the Near East and to preserve and strengthen its positions there. Imperialism is now taking the path of provoking internecine conflicts of Arabs against Arabs. The potential for this lies in the increased class stratification within Arab countries and in the growth of sociopolitical differences among them."

That profound description accurately characterizes the situation created in the Near East. To return to the "Eisenhower Doctrine," it came into being in connection with the fact that the British Colonial Empire, including the Near East, was on the eve of its disintegration (as signaled by the 1958 Iraqi revolution and the start of the collapse of the Baghdad Pact), and American imperialism was longing to take over the remaining colonial legacy. That U.S. offensive in the Near East all the time intended to utilize the inter-Arab conflicts and contradictions--of which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev spoke back in 1976.

The Camp David compact was designed precisely to split the Arab countries, to weaken their anti-imperialist unity and to embroil certain Arab countries with others. The mission of P. Habib, the U.S. President's special representative, is also aimed at utilizing inter-Arab differences to isolate Syria as the most consistent member of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and to force it to make concessions to Israel primarily on the Lebanese issue, as Syrian troop subunits make up the main contingent of the inter-Arab force provided to Lebanon by decision of the Arab states' leaders in Riyadh in 1976. It is precisely these troops that, by conducting operations in the region of the city of Zahlah and the Al-Biqa' Valley, have now prevented the attempt by the Israeli Armed Forces in conjunction with armed rightwing Christian formations to unite this central region of Lebanon with the occupied strip in southern Lebanon and thereby prepare the dismemberment of the Lebanese state.

But this is just a particular manifestation of the general aim set by the imperialists and Zionists in the Near East. The physical annihilation of the Arab people of Palestine also remains just such a "particular" aim, so as to try to get rid of the Palestinian problem altogether, which remains fundamental to the whole Near East crisis. The struggle of the Arab people of Palestine is one of the chief obstacles to the imperialists and Zionists on their aggressive path. The Palestinian people's struggle rallies all Arab countries and peoples and prevents the imperialists from acheiving their general aims throughout the Near East. The Israeli ruling circles' impudent allegations that the PLO threatens Israel's national security from Lebanon are simply ridiculous, since Israel itself deprived the Palestinians of their motherland and made them flee from terror to Lebanon and other Arab countries and is now itself trying to lay the blame for the exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon at another's door, that is, at the door of the victims of its very own barbarous policy.

The intensification of Israeli genocide against the Palestinians is giving rise to resolute protests from Arab countries. Thus, the decision of the Arab League Council convened in Tunis on 22 May at foreign minister level especially emphasizes the support of all Arab countries for Syria's stand on the Lebanese issue and the continuation of all possible support and assistance for the Arab people of Palestine and their organization--the PLO.

The intensification of Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, the unambiguous threats against Syria and the Palestine resistance movement and also the U.S. intention to deploy its armed forces on the Sinai Peninsula are designed, according to the calculations of Tel Aviv and Washington, to intimidate and split the Arab countries. But, as the facts show, these steps are merely eliciting the opposite reaction from these countries. Their anti-imperialist cooperation is strengthening, albeit more slowly than demanded by the situation and by readiness to rebuff the unrestrained aggressors.

As the visit of King Husayn of Jordan to the Soviet Union demonstrated, Jordan also supports the all-Arab front of rejection against the imperialists and Zionists in Lebanon. The U.S. attempts to "resolve" the Lebanese question separately, for its own far-reaching ends, are plainly failing. In the Near East and in all sober-minded circles among Western politicians the opinion is growing stronger that to liquidate the very dangerous situation in Lebanon it is necessary to take urgent and broad measures for a just settlement of the situation in the Near East as a whole, as Lebanon is just one link in the overall chain of Near East events.

The best path to such a solution is the Soviet initiative set forth in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches. In his speech at the 26 May dinner in honor of King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan, touching on the question of how and where it is best to combine efforts to elaborate accords capable of bringing peace and tranquillity to the Near East, L. I. Brezhnev said: "The answer to this question is contained in our proposal to convene a new international conference to formulate a comprehensive Near East settlement with the participation of all the interested sides, including, of course, the PLO--the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative."

And the more decisively the interested sides embark on the path proposed by the Soviet Union, the sooner peace and tranquillity, which are so necessary to the developing independent countries of this region, will triumph in the Near East.

REPORT ON PDRY PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT TO USSR

LD041637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report "On the Visit to the Soviet Union of a Delegation from the PDRY Supreme People's Council"]

[Text] A delegation from the PDRY Supreme People's Council headed by Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, candidate member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and secretary of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit from 22-31 May at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The guests from Democratic Yemen visited the Bashkirskaya ASSR and the Moldavian SSR as well as Moscow. They familiarized themselves with various aspects of the Soviet people's life and their achievements in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres: Everywhere the delegation was given a cordial and hospitable reception.

The PDRY Supreme People's Council delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During talks with A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities respectively, and with chairmen and members of the chambers' Standing Commissions, the parliamentarians from Democratic Yemen were familiarized with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets and questions of the international ties of the supreme organ of state power of the USSR. There was discussion of questions of the further development of parliamentary ties between the USSR and the PDRY and of topical international problems of mutual interest.

The South Yemen parliamentarians were informed of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and the measures to implement the foreign policy initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and detente and defending the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom.

The delegation members expressed profound gratitude for the fraternal aid and support which the Soviet Union is rendering to Democratic Yemen. They assessed highly the Soviet state's role in struggling to curb the arms race, ease the threat of war and strengthen world peace. The PDRY parliamentarians declared their support for the USSR's consistent and peace-loving policy and for the new initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, particularly on the Near East problem and also on the problem of safeguarding security in the Persian Gulf region.

The Soviet side assessed highly the efforts of the Yemen Socialist Party and the PDRY leadership in strengthening Democratic Yemen's national independence, strengthening the economy, and developing education, health care and culture in the country. Note was also made of the enhancement of the PDRY's international prestige and the active implementation of a policy aimed at strengthening peace and security in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of being guided by the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY in continuing and expanding the useful and fruitful contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the PDRY Supreme People's Council.

DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD041427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 81 p 6

[Report by correspondent A. Serbin: "Policy of Good Neighborliness: A Young African Country's Guidelines"]

[Text] Djibouti-Addis Ababa, May--The Republic of Djibouti with an area of 22,000 square km is the smallest state of the Horn of Africa. It became independent almost 4 years ago. Poor in natural resources, barren, with a hot, arid climate, this country is encountering considerable difficulties in developing its economy. However, as far as it is able, by attracting foreign aid, the republic's government is making efforts to develop and strengthen the national economy. The port of Djibouti, of especially important significance for the foreign trade of neighboring Ethiopia, is being used more efficiently. It is planned to tap subterranean stocks of fresh water and geothermal energy. Several economic projects have been carried out recently.

The population of Djibouti (320,000) consists mainly of the Issa and Afar ethnic groups, which were frequently at war in the past--a fact which was exploited extensively by the French colonialists in their own interests. On the domestic political plane the republic's leadership has done a lot to overcome the old disputes and strengthen national unity. This has also been promoted by the foreign policy of neutrality and good neighborliness which the government pursues.

Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon recently visited Ethiopia. During this visit the two countries signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation and a number of economic agreements. In their joint communique the heads of the two states confirmed their desire to work jointly to ensure that lasting peace is established in the Horn of Africa region.

The Soviet Union and Djibouti maintain diplomatic relations. Your correspondent was received by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon. During our talk the president of Djibouti expressed satisfaction at the state of relations between this young African state and the USSR. Since the proclamation of independence in 1977, the president said, Djibouti has chosen a policy of neutrality and good relations with all states. Nothing overshadows mutual relations between our two countries. We maintain with the Soviet Union's people and government good relations whose development is designed to serve the interests of our states.

Assessing the situation in the Indian Ocean region and the Horn of Africa, Hassan Gouled Aptidon said:

Since the Republic of Djibouti is in the Horn of Africa and everything taking place in that part of the world concerns it, it is hard to be indifferent to all the complexities of the existence and misfortunes of the indigenous population of the countries in the region. Pursuing our policy of neutrality, cooperation and peace, we ardently hope that peace will be established here and that the countries of the region will struggle by their joint efforts and means against backwardness and socioeconomic difficulties. The Republic of Djibouti believes that there is no better means of resolving a problem than dialogue. We are prepared to make our contribution, however modest, to the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict between the neighboring countries on condition that they want this.

Djibouti recently celebrated the anniversary of the creation of the Popular Rally for Progress Party which is headed by Hassan Gouled Aptidon. Describing its role, H.G. Aptidon said:

The party has coped in full with the solution of its task--strengthening the unity of the People's Republic of Djibouti--and has also made its contribution to the country's economic development. The results of its activity in all spheres of life and in all parts of the country are positive.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS TRAVEL TO ZAIRE, NIGERIA

Barkauskas, Mobutu Talks

LD030845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondent F. Konopikhin dispatch: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Kinshasa--A Soviet parliamentary delegation led by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is on an official visit to the Republic of Zaire at the invitation of the country's Legislative Council.

Meetings have taken place between the Soviet parliamentarians and the Republic's leaders and public representatives. The delegation was received by Mobutu Sese Seko, the president of the Republic of Zaire.

Strautmanis to Nigeria

LD031025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow on 26 May for Nigeria on an official visit at the invitation of the Nigerian parliament. The delegation also includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies G.A. Akhunov, Ch.S. Karryyev, M.I. Matafonov and M.D. Poleshchuk.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Z.V. Kiseleva; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials and also Nigerian Ambassador to the USSR J.G.O. Olaitan.

ARKHIPOV, BAYBAKOV RECEIVE MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER

Machungo Talks With Arkhipov

LD041015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 21 May I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received and had a conversation with Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee Permanent Political Committee and Mozambique minister of planning and agriculture.

Baybakov Meeting

LD030735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--On 18 May N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Mario da Graca Machungo, minister of planning and agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the friendly conversation which took place they discussed questions of cooperation in the sphere of planning activity between the USSR and Mozambique. Hipolito Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talk.

KGB OFFICIAL ON GUARDS' ROLE AGAINST SUBVERSION

LD041258 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 May 81

[Address by Maj Gen V.P. Nagibin, first deputy chief of the KGB Border Guard Troops Political Administration in connection with Border Guards' Day]

[Excerpts] The Border Guard Troops are currently fulfilling many new specific tasks. Today the danger comes not only from the military machine of the imperialists, but also from their intelligence, subversive and other organizations which carry out subversive activities against the Soviet Union. Present day border violators, spies and saboteurs undergo long training under the supervision of experienced intelligence agents. They are trained in the methods of collecting intelligence information, conducting intelligence observations and enemy agents are trained to operate sabotage and secret communication equipment as well as modern firearms. They are also trained to cover long distances and they receive practical training in overcoming water obstacles and in parachute jumping. Finding and detaining such a border violator is not an easy task.

Almost every day, Soviet people extend warm invitations to guests from various countries. The first to meet them are the Border Guards. Among the hundreds of thousands of people coming to us with open hearts and good intentions, there are some who are not unwilling to use such visits for intelligence purposes, for carrying ideological publications across the border or to undertake political business.

SHITIKOV, SMIRNOV AT BORDER GUARDS DAY CELEBRATION

LD041111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 2

[TASS report: "On the Eve of the Holiday"]

[Text] On 27 May a celebration gathering of representatives of the capital's working people, Border Guard personnel and servicemen of the Moscow garrison devoted to Border Guards Day was held in Moscow.

The following were in the Presidium: A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; S.K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; G.K. Tsinev, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Lt Gen Yu. M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; leaders of party, soviet and public organizations and Moscow labor collectives; leaders of ministries and departments, military leaders and Border Guards veterans.

Army Gen V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards, spoke at the meeting.

Participants in the celebration meeting enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

MVD HEAD ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS CONFERENCE

LD041053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Improving Ideological Work"]

[Text] On 26-27 May an all-union conference of ideological workers in internal affairs organs was held in Moscow.

Its participants discussed the tasks of political education work in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and ways to restructure ideological work in accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, devoted his speech to the intensification of ideological influence as an important factor in strengthening legality and law and order in light of the 26th party congress demands.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, and CPSU Central Committee executives.

BREZHNEV GREETS MACHINE-BUILDERS' CONFERENCE

LD050953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 81 p 1

[Text] Cordial greetings to the participants in the machine-building industry workers' all-union conference on questions relating to improving the quality and raising the technical standard of machinery and equipment currently in production.

Dear comrades! I heartily congratulate you, who are taking part in the all-union conference of workers in the machine-building industry, which has been convened in order to discuss issues of further improvement of quality and the technical level of machine-building output, and the saving of metal, which are important for the national economy. You have gathered at a notable time when all the Soviet people are engaged with enormous enthusiasm in creative work to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress.

The CPSU Central Committee highly values the immense contribution which you, the creators and builders of new technology and machinery, are making to the development of industrial potential, to the consolidation of the material-technical base of agriculture, and to the strengthening of our fatherland's defense might.

An exceptionally important role has been allocated to machine builders in the implementation of a key task of great political importance for the eighties submitted by the party: transferring the economy on to the intensive path of development. In conjunction with workers in science and in allied industries you are called upon to incorporate within a short timespan contemporary scientific and technological achievements into machinery, equipment and instruments, which will raise the whole of social production to a qualitatively new level. This is the basis on which the technical reequipment of the national economy is to be carried out, enhancement of labor productivity is to be ensured and the maximum growth of industrial output without increasing the numbers of workers is to be gained.

It is a primary duty of machine builders to expand production of technological means in order to eliminate manual and heavy physical labor, which is of great socioeconomic importance. Special attention should be devoted to equipping agriculture with highly-productive technology; this is one of the decisive conditions for the successful implementation of the country's food program.

The CPSU Central Committee considers that technical policy in machinebuilding and the creativity and professional skills of workers, engineers, technicians, scientists and production managers should be aimed at economical use of all material, technical resources and especially metal, fuel and power. We must persistently reduce the materials intensiveness of machinery and equipment which is produced and introduce on a broad scale technological processes with little or no waste products. The creation of energy-saving technology is an important task.

Every machine builder should be an active fighter for everything new and progressive, for high efficiency and quality and for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1981 plans and the 5-year plan as a whole.

I am certain that your conference will promote the successful realization of the 26th CPSU congress decisions in the sphere of the development of machinebuilding.

I wish you, dear comrades, fruitful work, great creative success and fresh labor achievements for the good of our great motherland!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

OFFICIALS ATTEND CHEMICAL WORKERS DAY CEREMONY

LD041449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--A ceremony to mark Chemical Workers' Day was held in Moscow on 29 May. Socialist competition winners, leading workers and production innovators entertained L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.S. Smirnov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Department; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

A report was delivered by V.V. Listov, minister of the chemical industry.

The participants in the cermeony pledged that workers in the sector will make every effort to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and to successfully fulfill both the annual plan and the 5-year plan.

SAKHAROV INTERVIEWED BY AFP ON EXILE, POLISH CP

NC051001 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (AFP)--Dissident Nobel Prize-winning phsycist Andrey Sakharov, interviewed from his forced exile in Gorkiy, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that the Polish Communist Party had not been forced to sanction recent social changes because these were in its own and its people's interest.

Replying to a set of written questions, the man who gave the Soviet Union the atom bomb--now considered the spiritual pillar of Soviet dissidence--said that his exile in the industrial town east of Moscow had damaged the authority of the Soviet Union as well as its scientific and technological cooperation with the rest of the world. Mr Sakharov, who celebrated his 60th birthday two weeks ago, was exiled at the beginning of last year after signing a protest statement about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Only his wife Elena is allowed to visit him.

Asked about the possible influence of the Polish changes on the Soviet Communist Party, the physicist said that he welcomed events in Poland as a "practical example of pluralism within the existing social system." He said that he felt that while the changes within the Polish party were clearly connected with the action of the independent trade union Solidarity, it would be unfair to say that the party had been under any obligation.

Mr Sakharov said that the changes in Poland fitted the interests of the Polish people as a whole. But he said that the situation was very different in the Soviet Union and that while he could foresee no change either in the Soviet party or its policies, he felt such changes were "desirable and indispensable" both for the country itself and for the rest of the world.

Returning to his exile, Mr Sakharov said that he was sure that it not only damaged the Soviet Union but increased international tension and was, therefore, against the best interests of the Soviet nation and people.

He believed that his exile was useful only to "certain groups at the head of the party, of the KGB (secret services) or the Foreign Ministry" in their drive to frighten and repress dissidents.

Asked about the future of the dissident movement in the Soviet Union, Mr Sakharov said it was hard to guess in "such a gigantic and contradictory country, which lacks the basic mechanisms of a healthy society and where all independent thought is severely hunted down".

The scientist said that he felt it was a "miracle" that a human rights movement even existed in the Soviet Union, and that this had gained worldwide significance.

PETROLEUM SCIENCE EXPERT A.P. KRYLOV DIES

LD041313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Excerpts] Petroleum science in the Soviet Union has suffered a severe loss.

On 11 May 1981 Lenin prizewinner Aleksandr Petrovich Krylov, full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Problems of Working Oil Deposits, died in his 77th year, after a serious illness.

From 1957-71 he was the head of the all-union Oil and Gas Scientific Research Institute. Until recently he was chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Problems of Working Oil Deposits.

[Signed] V.I. Dolgikh, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, G. I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, N.A. Maltsev, V.A. Dinkov, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, I.P. Yastrebov, L.M. Kuznetsov, A.V. Sidorenko, B.S. Sokolov, V.I. Smirnov, M.A. Sadovskiy, D.G. Zhimerin, A.M. Lalayants, A.M. Bybochkin, V.Yu. Filanovskiy, V.I. Kremnev, V.I. Igrevskiy, A.V. Valikhanov, Sh.S. Longaryan, G.S. Popov, V.Ya. Sokolov, D.A. Takoyev, E.M. Khalimov, V.T. Sedenko, G.G. Vakhitov, M.A. Krylov.

FORMER MINISTER OF RAILWAYS BESHCHEV DIES 27 MAY

LD041445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor and personal pensioner of union status Boris Pavlovich Beshchev, prominent railroad transportation organizer, CPSU member since 1927 and former USSR minister of railways, died on 27 May 1981 following a serious illness.

B.P. Beshchev was born into a worker's family in the village of Velikoye, Yaroslavskaya Oblast, in July 1903.

B.P. Beshchev was USSR minister of railways from 1948 through 1977.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, K.F. Katushev, M.S. Smirtyukov, K.S. Simonov, I.G. Pavlovskiy, T.B. Guzhenko, V.F. Zhigalin, I.D. Sosnov, Ye.G. Trubitsyn, V.I. Davydov, N.I. Kovalev, F.I. Shuleshko, N.S. Konarev, V.N. Ginko, A.T. Golavatyy, I.A. Yemets, V.P. Kalinichev, G.M. Korenko, V.N. Kochan, K.V. Kulayev, B.A. Morozov, S.A. Pashinin, V.F. Susnin, B.A. Shelkov, G.F. Yefimov.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PARTY SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

LD041203 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 19 May carries on pages 1 and 2 an 8,000-word unattributed report entitled "Implement the Party's Plans!" on a "conference of secretaries of Moscow's primary party organizations" held in Moscow on 18 May. The report contains a 5,500-word account of a report delivered by "V.V. Grishin, Moscow Gorkom first secretary." Grishin reportedly examines the work of primary party organizations in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. After asserting Moscow's "successful start" to the 11th 5-Year Plan, Grishin refers to "important shortcomings" in certain sectors and calls for party organizations to improve their "organizational and political work" in overcoming them. Grishin stresses the importance of the selection, education and placement of leading cadres and of the "ideological-political, labor and moral education of communists and all working people" in ensuring that the party's plans are fulfilled, and concludes by expressing confidence in the Moscow party organizations' ability to fulfill the party's tasks.

RASHIDOV, TOP SCIENTISTS MEET IN TASHKENT ON TASKS

Rashidov, Aleksandrov Speak

LD040833 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 May 81 pp 1-2

[UZTAG report under the rubic "26th CPSU Congress Decisions--Into Reality!": "Clear Coordination and Direction to Scientific Research"]

[Text] The 38th visiting session of the council for coordinating union republic academies of sciences' scientific activity was held in Tashkent yesterday. Major Soviet scientists and leaders of republics' science headquarters have gathered in Uzbekistan's capital to jointly discuss the tasks for further increasing the country's scientific potential set by the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The session was opened by Academician A. P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the council for coordinating union republic academies of sciences' scientific activity.

One of the most important tasks set before our country's scientists by the 26th party congress and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, he said, is that of raising the efficiency of scientific research and steadily increasing science's contribution to the national economy and the implementation of the program of communist creation. In recent years union republic academies of sciences' contribution to the overall development of Soviet science has increased perceptibly. Here one cannot fail to recall Academician Paton's school of welding born in the Ukraine and now widely known in the country or the methods developed by Belorussian researchers for using powder metallurgy in machinebuilding and in other industrial production sectors. Uzbekistan's scientists also have considerable achievements. Among them note should be made primarily of the studies connected with using cotton gin industry waste products and the procedure formulated jointly with USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department researchers for creating and applying tracer compounds for scientific purposes and in national economic practice.

The precise targeting of research and concentration of efforts on the most urgent problems are the main way of increasing science's efficiency. The honorable task of coordinating all scientific activity in the country has been entrusted by the party to the USSR Academy of Sciences. Quite a lot has been done in this regard in the last 10 years. However, not all questions have yet been resolved by any means. The union republic academies of sciences' role in resolving this task must increase steadily.

The floor was given to Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

On behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, he warmly and cordially greeted the participants in the 35th session of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Presidium council for coordinating the scientific activity of union republic academies of sciences.

The holding of this session in Tashkent, Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov stressed, is of great sociopolitical and scientific significance. The 38th session is being held at a portentous time. The historic 26th CPSU Congress, which was an outstanding political event in the Soviet land's life and in our world's modern history, finished its work recently. The congress placed on the agenda the solution of large-scale tasks.

"The conditions under which the national economy will develop in the eighties," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "make the acceleration of scientific and technical progress all the more urgent.... The Communist Party proceeds from the fact that building a new society without science is simply inconceivable."

This by itself determines science's increasing role in society's life and in fulfilling the historic task set by Vladimir Ilich Lenin of achieving social labor productivity higher than that of capitalist society.

The congress noted with particular force that the introduction of scientific discoveries and inventions into production is a decisive and most acute sector under contemporary conditions.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium council for coordinating the scientific activity of union republic academies of sciences is doing great work in this direction. The present 38th council session will make an important contribution to further improving activity on scientific coordination.

Soviet scientists are in the forefront of the struggle for communism. They are taking a direct, active part in fulfilling the party's plans, strengthening our motherland's economic might and defensive capability and increasing the people's material and cultural standard.

Soviet scientists' activity and the results of their inspired creative work convincingly confirm the correctness of Lenin's words that scientific knowledge is "mankind's great price" and the "highest human merit."

The USSR Academy of Sciences is a major center for scientific thought and the development of fundamental research in the sphere of the natural and social sciences. During its lifetime the union academy has traveled an illustrious path. It determines the strategy of scientific research and pools the efforts of our country's scientists in developing the most important sectors of Soviet science. Science has been developed comprehensively in all our multinational motherland's republics. The USSR Academy of Sciences has promoted in every way the creation and development of union republic academies of sciences and of scientific branches and centers.

Convincing confirmation of this is the scientific creativity of Uzbekistan's scientists, whose roots lie deep in the age-old traditions of Russian and world science. All the basic scientific sectors in the republic have received rapid development and scientific disciplines and schools have been formed.

Uzbekistan's scientists have carried out basic and applied research in the sphere of mathematics, nuclear physics, solid-state physics, electronics, solar power engineering, mechanics, chemistry, biology and geology. Social scientists are also working fruitfully.

A considerable role in all the achievements of Uzbekistan's scientists belongs to the USSR Academy of Sciences and to leading scientists from Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the Soviet Union who have always given and continue to give fraternal assistance and display concern for the development of science in the republic and for the training of highly-skilled scientific cadres.

Speaking in Kiev on 9 May, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the main matter for us all now is to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Soviet scientists can and must make their worthy contribution to implementing this nationwide task. The integration of science and production and the indissoluble union of creative thought and creative labor will bring new scientific discoveries which will serve the interests of peace and socialism and of all progressive mankind.

Academician V. A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Science, delivered a report on improving the coordination of union republic scientific establishments' activity and on the tasks of republic academies of sciences in making more efficient use of the achievements of science in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The experience of joint research by the academies of sciences of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan on very important regional scientific problems and the prospects for the development of this work was the theme of the report delivered at the session by Academician A. S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. Academician N. G. Basov, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, devoted his report to the further development and strengthening of union republic academies of sciences' ties with VUZes.

Participating in the discussion of the questions at the session were Academician S. V. Vonsovskiy, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences Urals Scientific Center, I. M. Makarov, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician B. Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, Academician I. A. Glebov, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium; Academician A. A. Trofimuk, first deputy chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department; A. G. Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician N. N. Nekrasov, chairman of the Gosplan Council for the Study of Productive Forces, and G. B. Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The session participants noted unanimously that the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave a clear program for the development and practical utilization of the achievements of science, including basic research--the basis of scientific and technical progress. The people's interests and communist building prospects demand that besides formulating theoretical problems scientists' efforts be increasingly directed toward resolving key national economic tasks and toward seeking ways leading to radical revolutionary transformations in production. Science can and must find reserves which compensate in the 11th 5-Year Plan for the further expenditure of labor and resources in the national economy and which ensure high rates for the growth of social production under the conditions of the observed reduction in the growth of labor resources.

Stress was placed on the growing role of the targeted program planning of scientific research, the strengthening of ties between academic science and higher education, sector scientific research establishments and production collectives and the development of cooperation among the fraternal republics' scientists. This is demanded urgently by the times we live in and by our entire life, which is setting science ever larger-scale problems and tasks, such as the territorial redistribution of water resources, for example, analyses connected with diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Kazakhstan and Central Asia and the development and introduction of new highly efficient production processes designed for whole sectors of production. The session participants' speeches cited vivid examples of such fruitful cooperation. Mention was also made of bottlenecks and failures to coordinate which sometimes hinder the efficient resolution of important national economic tasks and delay the commissioning of scientific achievements.

The session adopted a decision aimed at improving the coordination of scientific research conducted in the union republics and at raising the efficiency of republic academies of sciences' work.

Participating in the session's work were members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau and deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

Scientists Visit Researchers

LD040845 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 May 81 p 2

[UZTAG report: "Meetings With Scientists"]

[Text] On 13 May the prominent Soviet scientists who have been participating in the visiting session of the council for coordinating the scientific activity of union republic academies of sciences in Tashkent familiarized themselves with the work of Uzbekistan's scientific research establishments and talked with scientists.

Academician A. P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, S. G. Shcherbakov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; Academician B. Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; A. K. Romanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and N. S. Pshirkov, scientific secretary of the council for coordinating the scientific activity of the union republic academies of sciences; visited the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Polymer Physics and Chemistry.

A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, read out the decision to transform the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Polymer Chemistry Department into an independent scientific research institute, warmly congratulated the collective on this great event and wished them creative successes.

The institute's leaders described the work being done by the collective in creating new materials and compounds necessary to the national economy and the creative plans of chemical workers. The long-term nature and urgency of scientific research in that direction were stressed.

At the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Kibernetika science-and-production association the country's prominent scientists familiarized themselves with development projects connected with creating automated control systems and introducing them into the national economy. During the meeting advice and proposals were expressed on improving the organization of scientific research and putting it into practice. The scientists visited laboratories and the specialized design office and familiarized themselves in detail with prospects for the development of the first science-and-production association within a republic acedemy of sciences.

There was an interesting meeting with scientists at the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Nuclear Physics Institute too. In collaboration with their colleagues from the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, Tashkent's physicists have formulated an efficient procedure for the creation and use in the national economy of tracer compounds. The president of the USSR Academy of Sciences spoke highly of this work and the institute's other development projects and wished the collective further successes in the creative quest.

Academician V.A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, met with scientists, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium workers and people responsible for questions of coordinating scientific research in the republic. During the talk which took place there was an examination of specific questions concerning this important area of the activity of the republic's Academy of Sciences.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, participated in a conference of the Tashkent city and oblast ideological workers' aktiv. In his speech he dwelt on the tasks of ideological-political work and the communist education of working people arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decision and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and on the increasing role of social science under the conditions of the contemporary international situation and the world revolutionary process.

MINISTER BALMONT CONFERS WITH KISELEV IN MINSK

LD041217 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 16 May 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Talk at Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] B.V. Balmont, USSR minister for the machine tool and tool building industry, who is in the republic, was received on 14 May by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

During the talk great attention was paid to prospects for the sector's development in the 11th 5-Year Plan, to the tasks placed before its workers by the 26th party congress and also by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Considerably Increasing the Technical Standard and Competitiveness of Metalworking, Foundry and Timber-Processing Equipment and Tools."

An analysis was made of the causes of the existing shortcomings in the work of certain enterprises of the republic's sector and the need was noted for expediting the development and putting into production of new types of metalworking equipment, for increasing its productivity, precision, reliability and durability and for reducing its material-intensiveness.

Participating in the talk were A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; L.S. Firisanov and Yu. B. Kolokolov, secretaries of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; A.N. Dubov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine-building Department; V.A. Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan; D.A. Danilov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Skryabin, USSR deputy minister of the machine tool and tool building industry; and V.D. Bysenko, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Heavy Industry Department.

On the same day Comrades T. Ya. Kiselev and B.V. Balmont visited shops of the Minsk S.M. Kirov production association for the production of broaching and cutting machine tools.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS TBILISI WORKS SESSION

LD042319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The authority of a party decision: This was the leading theme at the concluding session of the school of foundations of Marxism-Leninism of the Tbilisi Lenin electric locomotive-building works. In defining their tasks for the future, the school students analyzed the course of preparing for the production of more powerful electric trains. Reconstruction is in full swing at the works. When it is completed, the capacity will double.

Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, was at the concluding session.

ALIYEV REPORTS TO PLENUM ON SHORTCOMINGS, TASKS

LD041437 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 17 May carries on pages 1-3 a 15,000 word text of a report delivered by "Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Azerbaijan CP Central Committee first secretary at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum on 15 May 1981. The report, under the headline "All Organizational and Political Work for the Fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress' Decisions," deals with work done in Azerbaijan since the 26th CPSU Congress and with the republic's 11th 5-Year Plan targets. After reportedly noting "high growth rates" currently being achieved in places, Aliyev states that there exist "unused reserves and potential, shortcomings and bottlenecks" in the republic's economy. He singles out particular ministeries, departments and economic organizations for criticism and calls for improved quality, greater output and more rational use of fuel, energy and raw and semi-finished materials. He asserts that agriculture's plans have been "disrupted" and repeats an earlier Azerbaijan CP warning to "sovkhoz, kolkhoz, ministry and department leaders" to step up agricultural growth rates which he terms "low".

Aliyev points to shortcomings in capital construction, particularly in housing, and cites target indicators to be reached during 1981-85. He criticizes the approach of party committees to tackling problems and singles out certain committees for particular censure. He stresses the role of "primary party organizations" in organizational, ideological and mass-political work and criticizes soviets of people's deputies for their "red tape and bureaucracy." He concludes by reminding those assembled of the work to be done to implement the measures outlined by the plenum.

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 14 MAY

LD040915 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM "Information Report on Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Excerpts] The 3d session of the 10th Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet opened in Ashkhabad's Supreme Soviet conference hall at 1000 on 14 May.

Deputy O. Ovezgeloyyev, Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet chairman, and Deputies E.M. Ovezova and P. Ya. Shcheblykin, deputy chairmen, took their seats.

On the platform were Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau members P. Annaorazov, A.S. Boyko, M.G. Gapurov, V.V. Zhulenev, Ch. S. Karryyev, N.V. Makarkin, G.S. Mishchenko, M.M. Mollayeva, A.I. Rachkov, M.A. Charyyev, M.G. Shmidt and B. Ya Yazkuliyev and Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau candiate members S.A. Niyazov and V.A. Kharkov.

Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman O. Ovezgeldyyev declared the session open.

The deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of deceased Deputies Dzh. Mamedov and Yu. Murzayev.

Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman O. Ovezgeldyyev announced that since the second session of the republic's Supreme Soviet there have been elections for deputies to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet in two electoral okrugs to replace deputies who had left and he proposed that the Credentials Commission report on this question be heard.

The report of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission was delivered by commission Chairman Deputy Ya. Berdiyev.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet resolved unanimously to recognize the authority of the deputies elected on 8 February 1981, namely A.I. Rachkov of Murgabskiy Rayon's Semennikskiy electoral okrug No 178 and Kh. Akhmedov of Turkmen-Kalinksiy Rayon's Yulduzskiy electoral okrug No 197.

The following agenda was approved unanimously:

1--The tasks of Turkmen SSR Soviets of people's deputies arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the provisions and conclusions expounded in the congress report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress decisions.

2--The Turkmen SSR draft law "On Ratifying the Regulations on the Turkmen SSR Legal Profession."

3--Approval of Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, on the tasks of Turkmen SSR Soviets of people's deputies arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the provisions and conclusions expounded in the congress report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress decisions.

On the question under discussion the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution "On the tasks of Turkmen SSR Soviets of People's Deputies Arising from the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions, the Provisions and Conclusions Expounded in the Congress Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress Decisions."

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Turkmen SSR law "On Ratifying the Regulations on the Turkmen SSR Legal Profession."

The Supreme Soviet then heard a report by Deputy O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees submitted for ratification by the third session and adopted appropriate laws and a resolution.

With this the 3d session of the 10th Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

V.V. Yunevichyus, chief of a USSR Supreme Soviet presidium sector, participated in the session's work.

ESTONIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL WORKERS MEET 14 MAY

LD040855 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[Text] ETA--A republic conference-seminar of chairmen of people's control groups of administrative organs was held 14 May.

P. Neyerot, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Committee of People's Control, delivered a report on tasks on improving the activity of people's control groups in internal affairs, prosecutor's office and justice organs.

M. Tibar, Estonian SSR minister of internal affairs; A. Gretsi, Estonian SSR deputy prosecutor; and Ya. Kirikal, Estonian SSR first deputy minister of justice; also addressed the seminar.

The participants in the seminar exchanged work experience.

VILNYUS GORKOM PLENUM VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD041043 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 22 May 81 p 1

[ELTA report: "Labor Collectives and Ideological Activity"]

[Text] Vilnyus, 21 May--A gorkom plenum was held today at which Korkom Second Secretary V. Klikunene delivered a report "On Party Organizations' Work To Fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress' Demands With Regard to Increasing Labor Collectives' Role in Shaping Comprehensively Developed Individuals."

It was noted that production collectives are faced with great tasks in ideological activity. It is in them that people's attitudes toward labor and communist world outlook are shaped. The city's industrial enterprises have done a considerable amount to involve as many people as possible in production management and to create favorable conditions for productive labor. Production workers take an active part in the permanent production conferences and in the activity of people's control groups and posts. Socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress has gained broad scope. More than 60,000 people in Vilnyus are taking part in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

Political enlightenment and communist education occupy an important place in shaping working people's communist convictions and in disseminating leading workers' experience.

However, the plenum stressed that there are frequent cases where socialist pledges are adopted in enterprises without the participation of representatives of production subunits and the results of competition are summed up formalistically. Economic leaders do not always display concern for improving production and consumer service conditions. Certain party organizations are not paying enough attention to people's moral education or to the struggle against negative phenomena.

The plenum approved a long-term and comprehensive plan for the communist education of the city's working people during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

ZIMYANIN PRESENTS AWARD TO ECONOMICS INSTITUTE

LD040921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Order for Institute"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for its achievements in developing economic science and for training scientific cadres. A ceremonial session devoted to the presentation of the lofty award to the institute's collective was held on 25 May in the House of Scientists.

In the meeting's presidium were leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, eminent Soviet economists and representatives of the capital's party, soviet and public organizations.

The ceremonial session was opened by V.M. Popov, secretary of the institute's Party Bureau.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the session. In implementing the tasks set by the 26th congress, he said, the CPSU assigns a special place to science, which is exerting increasing influence on the development of socialist society's material and spiritual potential. The USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute, organized in 1930, is an important link in the system of social sciences scholarly institutions. In the 50 years of its existence it has become a major theoretical center for research in the sphere of political economy--one of the components of Marxism-Leninism.

The path the institute has travelled is an inalienable and significant part of the history of Soviet economic science. The scientific works of the institute's collective laid the foundation to a number of main avenues of fundamental and applied research and promoted the development of economic education in the country. The present award of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the institute is an evidence of the recognition of its services in developing economic science and training scientific cadres.

The economists' work in our country is honorable and responsible, the speaker stressed. Its significance under present conditions is sharply increasing. Life itself and the features of the stage of the intensive development of social production require an "economical economy" and make special demands on economic science. The USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute has quite substantial achievements in elaborating many scientific problems. However, against the background of the lofty demands made by the practice of communist building, its work still does not accord in every respect with increased present-day needs. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the party congress, "many problems awaiting solution have accumulated in socialism's political economy." A great deal is given to a head institute, but a lot is also demanded of it.

We hope, M.V. Zimyanin continued, that the highly qualified collective of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute will bring all its effort, knowledge and experience to bear so as to resolve the problems dictated by the course of social development and that it will approach with lofty party responsibility the fulfillment of the scientific and ideopolitical tasks facing it.

Our economic science must take a more active part in the further elaboration of the theory of developed socialism and ways of building the material and technical base of communism and developing and improving the system of production relations. The socioeconomic problems of the scientific and technical revolution and questions of the effective implementations of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy have now acquired the most important significance.

The leadership of social development, the speaker stressed, requires the in-depth forecasting of socioeconomic and scientific and technical progress. This in turn generates the need to step up the interaction between the social, natural and technical sciences. Questions of enhancing social production efficiency, overcoming grave shortcomings in this matter, making more rational use of the country's gigantic economic and scientific and technical potential, and saving national economic resources by every means are now being advanced to the fore. We must realize clearly that our successes in communist building, the motherland's defense capability and the stability of our positions in the struggle for peace and social progress depend directly on the results of our activity on all these salients and on the country's economic might.

The speaker then dwelt on the tasks facing economic scientists in the sphere of optimizing the placement and utilization of production forces and the elaboration of comprehensive programs for the development of large-scale regions of the country--the Non-Chernozem, the North, Siberia, and the Far East, including the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone. He noted the importance of resolving the economic problems of the leading industrial sectors, and stressed the need to further develop agrarian theory and the problems of managing the national economy. The country now needs the efforts of large-scale science, together with the elaboration of theoretical questions, to be focused increasingly actively on the solution of key national economic tasks and on discoveries capable of making truly revolutionary changes in production.

In conclusion M.V. Zimyanin stressed the growth of the role of economic science in ideological work, the exposure of bourgeois and reformist doctrines, and in the improvement of economic education in the country.

M.V. Zimyanin read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and to stormy applause from those assembled, attached the order to the institute's banner. He wished the collective of scientists new successes in their work.

Ye.I. Kapustin, director of the institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician P.V. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.A. Protopopov, first secretary of the Leninskiy Raykom; A.V. Bachurin, USSR Gosplan deputy chairman; N.I. Mokhov, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education; I.I. Lukinov, vice president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; A.A. Nikonov, academician-secretary of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Economics and Management of Agrucultural Production Department; and O.V. Katikhin, senior scientific employee at the Economics Institute, congratulated the institute's collective on the lofty award.

Those taking part in the session adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

TIRE PLANT TAKES STEPS TO CURB DRUNKENNESS

LD041403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 2

[Correspondent A. Starukhin report under the rubric "PRAVDA Has Spoken; What Has Been Done?": "In the Power of the Collective"]

[Text] Voronezh--On 18 March PRAVDA published a letter from a female worker at the Voronezh tire plant entitled "Not a Purely Personal Problem." Let us briefly recall its content. The husband--head of the family, father of children and worker at the same enterprise--had become a drunkard. What sort of purely personal problem is that! And readers' letters confirm that the problem concerns many. Of course in the first place the degenerate himself is to blame. But those who work alongside inveterate drunkards cannot remain indifferent to this. However, nobody ever talked to the man described in the letter from the tire plant and his behavior was not discussed in the labor collective.

There are 11,502 people working at the tire plant. Among them are over 6,000 shock workers of communist labor. The party organization numbers almost 2,000 communists and the Komsomol, just as many. And the plant's voluntary people's militia detachment figures among the best such detachments of Voronezh's Levoberezhnyy Rayon. Three thousand people take an active part in the amateur talent groups of the tire workers' palace of culture and a similar number, in the people's universities. There are clubs for arts enthusiasts, a chess club and a club for adolescents and thematic soirees are held.

The question arises as to how against this background, a tragedy could occur in one of the thousands of families of the plant's workers? And is it just in one family? It is known that in the first 3 months of this year workers from the tire plant have turned up in the detoxification station on 157 occasions. Last year 320 cases of lawbreakers were investigated by comrades' courts. In 1980 2,480 man-days were lost through truancy. These are figures which must not be ignored.

And it must be said that the PRAVDA issue served as a pretext for a wide and self-critical discussion in the plant's collective and party organization on the struggle against drunkards. The letter entitled "Not a Purely Personal Problem" was read, it can be said, by everybody at the plant. It was discussed at meetings in shops, shifts and teams. It left nobody indifferent.

An impartial discussion took place at various levels--from the plant party committee to team and shift level--not only with those who are fond of the bottle but also with those who show indulgence toward such people. At the meetings the workers said: The letter described everything correctly. As the session of the plant's party committee rightly noted, the attitude of total leniency toward drunkards has had an adverse effect on discipline in some shops and on the state of the moral climate in the labor collectives. In a word, the party and trade union organizations have something to work at. In the last 2 years the plant has had difficulties in meeting the plan. It was rare for an additional shift not to be organized on a free day. But the money earned on that day was given to people as ready cash on the spot. It is not surprising that many of them went off to drink it immediately.

The speakers' voices were stern. The collective had its say: No one may be permitted to sully the workers' dignity! Fitter A. Belskiy, holder of the Order of the Labor Red Banner and member of the raykom, asked the party bureau of shop No 26 to send him to the laggard sector where agricultural tires are made up and where several instances of violations of labor discipline had recently been noted. It was decided to transfer two leading workers from V. Shvyrev's well-knit, energetic and harmonious team to the laggard collective.

Following the party committee session, which discussed the letter from the tire plant workers carried in PRAVDA, we had a long talk with the plant director, L. Kudryavtsev. From conversation with him I found out that at the suggestion of the workers, the old-style passes have been replaced (now, on arrival for the shift, passes are surrendered to the doorman) and the work of the timekeepers' offices has been put in order. Payment of wages via the savings bank is becoming more widespread. And it has been decided to open a clinic to prevent abuse of intoxicants.

The Voronezh tire plant is one of the largest enterprises in the sector. It has been in the process of modernization for many years now and the end of it is not in sight. The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry must thoroughly investigate why it has dragged on so intolerably and must give the enterprise the necessary help. For - it is well known that good work conditions not only help to improve the standard of production but also have a salutary effect on the education of people and on the creation of a good moral and ethical atmosphere in the labor collective.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN SPRING FIELDWORK

LD040610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Sowing work is nearing completion on the fields of the country. According to a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA], by 1 June about 141 million hectares of fields were occupied by spring crops. In the past week shock work was carried out by farmers of Oreburgskaya as well as north Kazakhstan, Kustanayskaya, Pavlodarskaya and certain other oblasts of Kazakhstan. They carried out work with quality and laid a firm base for a high yield.

Haymaking Progress

LD042240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 13 union republics have begun haymaking. According to information from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, sown and wild grasses have been cut on approximately 3 million hectares by the beginning of summer [1 June]. Work is being conducted more quickly than last year. The most hay has been stored in Uzbekistan, that is, almost 600,000 tons. The annual plan there has been fulfilled by 25 percent already, although haymaking is only beginning.

Machine operators in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine are stepping up the rate of harvesting grasses. A total of 600,000 tons more haylage has been produced in the country than at this time last year, and farms in Uzbekistan are in the lead for this type of fodder; more than 1,500 tons of haylage has been put into storage in the republic and the plan has been fulfilled by 85 percent. Production of vitaminized grass meal, which has a feed value near to that of grain, has begun in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Showing the same concern for fodder as for grain, farmers are applying increased doses of top-dressing to meadows and fields following the first harvest and are increasing irrigation norms in order that the second cut should give as great a yield as possible.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS PROGRESS OF SOWING CAMPAIGN

LD041329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 81 p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Sowing Campaign at Different Latitudes"]

[Excerpts] By Monday 25 May 117.8 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the country. Some 73.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been sown. Pulse crops occupy 5.1 million hectares, which is 0.5 million hectares more than last year. Some 790,000 hectares of buckwheat have been sown, which is 127,000 hectares above last year's level. Millet occupies 1.7 million hectares, some 571,000 hectares of rice have been sown along with 3.3 million hectares of corn for grain, 4.2 million hectares of sunflowers and 3.6 million hectares of sugar beet. Some 3.1 million hectares of cotton have been sown along with 924,000 hecares of flax, 2.4 million hectares of potatoes and 987,000 hectares of vegetables.

Fieldwork is taking place in different and frequently changing conditions. In fact, the sowing rate is higher than last year in East Siberia but lower in West Siberia. In Altayskiy Kray, for example, spring crops have been sown over an area of 3.2 million hectares compared with 3.7 million by the same time last year.

However, as USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialist note, optimal sowing times have been complied with and the work rate is satisfactory. We must take into account here the fact that it has been cool and rainy in West Siberia and north Kazakhstan. This is a crucial factor. The snow cleared very early this year and the machine operators fought hard to retain moisture, but they were still worried that there might not be enough for normal plant development.

But current data show that moisture reserves in the Kazakhstan virgin lands and in most parts of West Siberia are between 25 and 45 mm in the arable soil layer between 130 and 170 mm and in the 1-meter layer. This can be regarded as a reassuring moisture reserve situation. I must add here that rain came at the right time in northern Moldavia and southwest Belorussia, where sowing has finished.

Despite the changeable weather the grain sowing rate has been higher than in the past. During the past week these crops have been sown on 21.5 million hectares. In the 7 days under review RSFSR farms sowed 19.2 million and Kazakhstan farms 9.5 million hectares of spring crops. Kustanayskaya Oblast farms were the week's champions. The sowed 1.7 million hectares of grain. The 1981 spring record was broken on 25 May--that day they sowed 300,000 hectares. The oblast's grain area is in excess of 4.25 million hectares. More than half the cereal crop area has been sown.

In the past week kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Altayskiy Kray sowed 1.5 million hectares of grain. Here are some more grain sowing results from the past week. Tselinogradskaya Oblast--1.3 million; Urgayskaya Oblast--1.3 million; Kokchetavskaya Oblast--1.2 million; Omskaya Oblast--1.1 million; Novisibirskaya Oblast--1 million; Orenburgskaya Oblast--930,000 and Pavlodarskaya Oblast 863,000 hectares. Equipment operated efficiently in these regions. The Ipatov method of fieldwork organization is in use everywhere.

It was warm in the country's European territory. By day it was over 20 degrees everywhere, sometimes even 26. Naturally the sowing rate rose sharply and the work entered its final stage.

Farms in the RSFSR's central region, Chuvashiya and Mordovia have nearly finished sowing.

It should be said that despite the high buckwheat sowing rate in the country as a whole farmers in Bashkiria, Tataria and Udmurtia and in Kuybyshevskaya, Kirovskaya, Saratovskaya, Chelyabinskaya and some other oblasts are behind. The accelerated tempo is due primarily to farms in the Ukraine, where 14 of the 21 buckwheat-sowing oblasts have already fulfilled their targets and the rest have almost done so.

Corn for grain has been sown over 500,000 hectares less than last year. The laggard farms are in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Moldavia and Rostovskaya and western oblasts of the Ukraine.

Now we come to cotton. Recent torrential rain in Central Asia followed by strong winds meant that some of the cotton had to be resown. It is to the farmers' credit that this work was successfully accomplished.

Meanwhile, in southern Uzbekistan and in Turkmenistan the winter barley harvest has begun. The harvest is considerably bigger than last year's.

Potatoes have been sown on 62,000 hectares more than last year. Some 1.2 million hectares have been sown in the RSFSR, 0.5 million in the Ukraine and 0.4 million in Belorussia. Germination has been rapid in many areas. The first interrow cultivation has been conducted on 65 percent of the patato area.

BETTER EQUIPMENT URGED TO BOOST FAR EAST FARMING

LD050703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by A. Nesterenko, chief of the Food Complex Problems Department of the Far Eastern Scientific Center's Economic Research Institute, under the rubric "Elaboration of the Food Program is the Soviets' Most Important Task": "Imported or our Own?"]

[Text] Vladivostok--The population is growing in the Far East now, but the area of arable land here per inhabitant is half what it is in the middle zone of Russia. However, in order to fulfill the party's tasks relating to the socioeconomic development of the easter regions and the economic opening up of territories adjacent to the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, it is necessary to improve the living conditions of new settlers and, in particular, to provide the population with full-value products.

Over the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum approximately half a million hectares of drained land have been commissioned in the Far East, there has been a fivefold increase in electricity consumption in agriculture, and three times as much fertilization is now applied to the fields.

Average annual production of the basic product increased 70 percent in 1976-79 compared with 1961-65. However, local agriculture still does not satisfy the ever-growing demand for products. They have to be imported and in considerable quantities: 260 kg of grain, 29 kg of vegetables, 152 kg of dairy products and 31 kg of meat per inhabitant per annum. Some 75,000 railroad cars are employed in transporting food freight and fodder for livestock raising to the Far East every year.

It must be said that the leaders of a number of our agricultural organs are not averse to complaining about objective difficulties from platforms and reproaching the land.... They base this on the fact that the soil and climatic conditions here are complex and it is difficult to grow harvests. They use any excuse in an endeavor to reduce or eliminate production of an important product and to secure reduced plans.

This parasitic stance has been condemned repeatedly. Scientific data indicate that far from full use is being made of reserves and that we can provide ourselves not only with sufficient potatoes, vegetables, milk and eggs but also to a considerable extent meat.

What, then, are our reserves? Let us start with the land. Agricultural land here occupies 6.6 million hectares, of which 3 million is arable land. But is this the limit? The Far East's land fund has not yet been properly studied and really recorded. However, it is known that the area of arable land, for example, can be doubled. As regards the reclamation fund, it exceeds 10 million hectares. It is necessary to sharply increase the pace of reclamation work. It is necessary, in particular, to study the possibilities of opening up large marsh-ridden tracts such as the Khorskiy and Ino-Birskiy tracts in Khabarovskiy Kray, the Bidzhanskiy tract in the Yevreyskaya Autonomous Oblast and the ArkhardBureye-Zeyskiy tract in Amurskaya Oblast.

But it is not just a matter of opening up land. Academican V.R. Vilyams once said that there are no bad soils, there are bad managers. It has to be stated bluntly that arable land is not managed efficiently enough. The productivity of improved land is low, the planned yield per hectare as a rule ramins unattainable, and sometimes, instead of increasing it during exploitation, it falls. As a result, the reimbursement period is protracted. The reason is that the methods employed by analogy with other parts of the country do not produce the desired results here in many instances.

The Far East today is the country's chief "soybean" region. An increase in the production of this crop here is outlined in "The Basic Guidelines." Soybeans occupy more than 700,000 hectares in Amurskaya Oblast and Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays. However, the average yield per hectare is still low. The main reason is the fields' excessive weediness.

Under monsoon climatic conditions it is possible to combat weeds successfully with the help of herbicides, the use of which provides an additional 3-7 quintals of beans per hectare. But farms are not provided with sufficient quantities of them, nor of granular fertilizers, which are extremely necessary to soybeans. Moreover, machines are used during cultivation and harvesting which are designed chiefly for early grain crops--which also results in reduced yields and great losses.

But if we were to give soybeans fields the necessary fertilizers and herbicides, create a range of special machines and introduce scientists' recommendations, it would be possible to double the harvest without great expense.

The lands of the Prikhankayskaya and Ussuro-Sungachinskaya depressions began to be opened up in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The area occupied by this crop, which is new to these places, has increased to 44,000 hectares. This is just the beginning. In the next few years a further 107,000 hectares of irrigated land will be opened up for sowings of rice, and 24 new sovkhozes will be constructed.

But for this it is necessary to accelerate planning work and to increase the capacities of the Far East Main Administration for Water Resources Construction.

Not only in Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays but also in Amurskaya Oblast are conditions favorable for sowing rice on land that is unsuitable for growing other crops. The construction of systems well supplied with water will make it possible to gather high guaranteed harvests. In addition, in rice crop rotation it is possible together to cultivate soybeans and fodder crops, to obtain up to 2 million tons of "white grain," to keep 200,000-250,000 head of cattle, to fatten 5-7 million waterfowl and to obtain 300,000-350,000 tons of milk and 55,000-60,000 tons of meat.

Take potatoes and vegetables. Their average yield per hectare is currently below the potential. Although the Razdolnenskiy, Artemovskiy and Partizanskiy Sovkohozes gather 180-190 quintals, and on the Zarechnyy Sovkhoz in Kamchatka where potatoes occupy 1,000 hectares, the average yield stood at 180 quintals per hectare in the last 5-year plan [sentence as published]. The thing is that modern technology is used here and that all work has been mechanized. The way to increase potato yield is to deepen production specialization and concentration.

If we speak of vegetables, there is an even greater contrast in yields here. The Komsomolets Sovkhoz in Sakhlalinskaya Oblast, where vegetables occupy 326 hectares, obtains more than 400 quintals. Of course, vegetables, particularly heat-loving ones, unlike potatoes, do not grow everywhere. Whereas the entire range of vegetables, as well as watermelons, muskmelons, pears and grapes ripen beautifully in the southern zone of the Far East, the picture is different in the north. You can hardly grow anything in the open ground apart from potatoes and cabbages.

Last summer Primorskiy Kray gladdened us with an abundant crop of tomatoes and other heat-loving vegetables. Stores and stalls in Vladivostok and other cities and settlements in the kray were literally crammed with vegetables and the fields were red with unpicked tomatores. They could not be picked in time, while the residents of Magadan and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy were buying tomatoes in the market at high prices.

The situation which had come about once again prompted the thought that is is necessary to go over as soon as possible to interoblast specialization and to set up associations for the cultivation of early potatoes and heat-loving vegetables in Primorskiy and Priamurskiy Krays.

Further, milk depends on what the cow eats, as the saying goes. However, the availability of fodder in the Far East in the last 5-year plan was 15-20 percent lower than in the country as a whole. There was a particularly acute shortage of concentrates, which are imported from other regions. Production of coarse and succulent fodder is growing only slowly. This given the immense, totally unmeasured marsh-ridden meadows!

Sown fodder crops, I emphasize, occupy more than 900,000 hectares, but yields are low. Low-yielding, low-protein strains predominate in the sowing on the majority of farms. Haymaking is neglected over large areas. Almost all this land requires draining and one-fifth of it needs to be cleared of shrubs and improved.

There are also additional sources of fodder, which are not yet being utilized. Although 13 percent of all timber is procured in the Far East, no one gathers or utilizes pine needles. Despite the great need for nutrient yeast, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing, and Pulp and Paper Industry is to blame for not developing hydrolytic yeast production. Yet the raw materials base both for needle meal and for nutrient yeast is practically unlimited.

It is also possible to replenish fodder stocks here by means of the ocean's biological resources. However, the production of fodder products from them has not only not increased but has even fallen in recent years. Production of fodder products from nonfish raw materials is poorly organized. There is little production of meal from the (Leda) mollusk, and use is not made of scallop-shell valves or waste from the primary processing of seaweed....

In order to considerably increase agricultural production it is advisable, in our view, to construct in the Far East a plant for the production of agricultural machinery suitable for work under the region's specific conditions, to create a range of mechanisms for the cultivation of soybeans, to organize the supply of modern equipment for the processing and harvesting of vegetables and berry crops, as well as for fodder preparation....

It is the duty of scientists to make scientifically substantiated recommendations for the management of arable farming and livestock raising under the conditions of permafrost and seasonal frost in the zone of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and for the rational utilization of land resources. For this it is necessary to strengthen the material and technical base of scientific research establishments and VUZes.

We know well V.I. Lenin's words to the effect that, although Valdivostok is a distant city, it is ours. Yes, this is our region! A great deal has been created here, particularly of late. It is precisely we who are faced with making the maximum effort in the next few years to make its land still more fertile and its agriculture efficient.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON SPRING FIELDWORK PROGRESS

LD031738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has released data on the progress of spring field work. Various spring crops occupy 82 million hectares of land. The sowing plan by the beginning of June was fulfilled by 94 percent. As we were informed by Stepan Filipovich Broshch, member of the collegium of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a real chance of completing all the basic work during this week. There remains a small amount to be done on fields given over to barley, fodder crops and some groat crops. At present the republic's farms have completed the plan for sowing rice, sugar beet and sunflowers. Maize for grain over and above the plan has been down. Sowing of spring wheat has been completed on the basic areas of cultivation. This work has been carried out everywhere in the optimum time limits. Now the farms are completing sowing on fields given over to millet. Buckwheat occupies a somewhat bigger area than at this time last year. Potato planting is also ending.

NEW MOLDAVIAN FRUIT, VEGETABLE FARMING MINISTER

LD040859 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 16 May front-pages a 15 May Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "on the appointment of Comrade V.N. Bardash as Moldavian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming."

The same paper carries on page 3 a 25-word unattributed "Chronicle" report which announces that the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "released Comrade Dmitriy Ivanovich Ivaschuk from his duties as Moldavian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming in connection with his transfer to other work."

BRIEFS

TURKMENISTAN RICE CULTIVATION--Turkmenistan growers have begun to implement an integrated 5-year program to develop rice cultivation. By the end of the 5-year plan period the area under rice in the republic will have been doubled by expanded sowings at existing farms and the organization of new specialized sovkhozes. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 24 May 81 LD]

RESEARCH SATELLITES LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

Cosmos-1274

LD040830 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1274 was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday. The sputnik carries scientific equipment, designed to continue the space exploration programme.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: The initial period of revolution--89.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--380 kilometres, the minimum distance--183 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--67.2 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1275

LD050853 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1275 was launched in the USSR on Thursday. The sputnik carries scientific equipment, designed to continue the space exploration programme.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution--104.9 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--1,026 km, the minimum--983 km, the inclination of the orbit--83 degress.

The equipment is functioning normally.

ENGINEER REAR ADMIRAL VESELOV DIES 'SUDDENLY'

LD020905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 4

[Obituary of "V.S. Veselov"]

[Excerpts] Engr Rear Adm Valentin Stepanovich Veselov has died suddenly while performing his duties. He devoted all his life to selfless service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he became a member in 1952.

V.S. Veselov was born in Leningrad in 1929. In 1947 he was drafted into the Soviet Army and in its ranks he progressed from student to rear admiral.

After graduating from the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, he held a series of responsible posts in the USSR Defense Ministry central apparatus, and from 1975 in the administrative organs of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Froces.

[Signed] A group of comrades

USTINOV SIGNS OBITUARY OF ADMIRAL LEVCHENKO

LD050845 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Following a prolonged illness Adm (Retired) Gordey Ivanovich Levchenko, prominent Soviet military leader, active participant in the October Revolution, and in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, and member of the CPSU since 1919, died at the age of 85.

A loyal son of the Soviet people and the Communist Party has died. All his conscious life was devoted to the selfless service of the cause of strengthening the socialist motherland's defense might.

Gordey Ivanovich Levchenko was born on 19 January 1897 in a peasant's family in the village of Dubrovka now in Baranovskiy Rayon, Zhitomirskaya Oblast.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Mosalenko, A.I. Sorokin, N.I. Smirnov, G.M. Yegorov, G.A. Bondarenko, P.G. Kotov, L.V. Mizin, A.A. Mironenko, V.G. Novikov, P.I. Batov, V.N. Chernavin, V.V. Sidorov, N.I. Khovrin, I.M. Kapitanets, N.V. Usenko, I.F. Alikov, N.P. Dyakonskiy, R.N. Likhvonin, G.G. Kasumbekov, V.P. Nekrasov, A.P. Mikhaylovskiy, A.A. Plekhanov, N.D. Sergeyev, V.A. Kasatonov, V.M. Grishanov, S.Ye. Zakharov, N.S. Torik, P.A. Morgunov, V.A. Sychev.